



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 August 1990

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ECOWAS Official Explains Position on Liberia

AB3107191790 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] This morning on behalf of the [Malian] head of state, Django Cissoko, minister secretary general of the presidency, received Dr. Abbas Bundu, executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], who was bearer of a message from [Gambian] President Dawda Jawara, current chairman of this subregional organization. Their discussions centered essentially on the situation in Liberia and the report on the efforts being made by the mediation committee established by ECOWAS based on recommendations made by the Banjul summit. During the Banjul summit, the heads of state of the subregion had appealed to the parties to the conflict to give priority to dialogue in order to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

The appeal for dialogue was not heeded. This in turn led to an impasse which has helped to increase the tragedy of the Liberian people, and the situation is deteriorating every day, the ECOWAS executive secretary stressed. This conflict has affected the stability and security of the subregion and ECOWAS will pursue its mediatory efforts by seeking advice and suggestions from all well-meaning people, Dr. Bundu concluded.

On behalf of the head of state, the minister secretary general of the presidency, Django Cissoko, insisted on the need to work for economic integration which can only be achieved within an atmosphere of security and peace. Mali subscribes to and supports all initiatives aimed at ending all conflicts through peaceful means, Django Cissoko added, deploring the persistence of the fratricidal war in Liberia.

Concerning the ECOWAS mediation in the Liberian conflict, this is what Dr. Abbas Bundu, the community's executive secretary, told Yiriba Samane.

[Begin recording] [Bundu in English fading into French translation] The first initiative was taken by the ECOWAS heads of state and government during their meeting in Banjul on 30 May. During this meeting, the heads of state and government announced three fundamental principles concerning the situation in Liberia. The first principle was that the parties to the conflict in Liberia at that time were to first of all try to put an end to the hostilities. Second, the sides also had to try to put an end to this routine destruction of human lives and property. Third, the governments appealed to the [words

indistinct] accept the holding of free and fair elections, the only way, according to the heads of state, capable of restoring peace and harmony to the country. These are the three fundamental principles upon which the ministers of the member countries of the mediation committee met in Freetown [words indistinct].

[Samane] In case the parties to the conflict fail to respect these principles, what will be the last resort?

[Bundu] As we all know (?what war situations are), especially in conflicts of this nature, there are only two options: first, the military solution. But, at any rate, we know what the consequences are or what the consequences of this military option could be. (?In fact), no country, no African can approve such an option which understandably, amounts to killing, more killing, and much more destruction. The other option is the peaceful method. We are all aware of the current situation in Liberia. There is Charles Taylor's group on one hand and Prince Johnson's group on the other. These two groups are both advancing on Monrovia where President Doe currently is. Well, ECOWAS will pursue its efforts to find a negotiated peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia. For us, this is the only option that can restore peace and harmony to the country. Peace and harmony in the best interest of Liberia, in the best interest of the people of Liberia and Africa. [end recording]

It is worth specifying that the audience took place in the presence of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Dr. Ngolo Traore.

OAU's Secretary General on Payment of Arrears

EA3107195990 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Reports from Dar es Salaam today quoted the secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, as saying that OAU member states which fail to pay their annual subscription fee for five consecutive years will no longer be allowed to participate in the organization's activities. The Tanzania News Agency says the OAU secretary general made the remarks during talks with the secretary general of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, yesterday.

Mr. Salim said the regulation is contained in one of the resolutions adopted by the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa. The OAU chief executive said that the member states have paid more than \$5.5 million as their membership contribution after the adoption of the resolution.

Chad

Libya-Sudan Allegedly Preparing 'New Aggression'

AB0108060090 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Government communique Issued in Ndjamenat on 31 July—read by Information and Civic Orientation Minister Adoum Moussa Seif]

[Text] An extraordinary cabinet meeting which was enlarged to include the Executive Bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] Central Committee took place today, Tuesday, 31 July 1990, under the chairmanship of his excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, head of state, and UNIR founding chairman. Only one item was on the agenda: the evolution of the Chad-Libya conflict.

Following a clear and detailed report by the comrade president of the Republic and the discussions that followed it, the government has decided to bring the following to the notice of national and international opinion. Despite the relentless political and diplomatic efforts being made both by the OAU ad hoc committee and by several African heads of state and by the Chadian Government itself in order to demonstrate the efficiency of the weapon of dialogue and peace, expansionist Libya has been persisting in its ill faith and its annexionist policy against Chad. It is worth noting that after the serious defeats it suffered in October 1989 and March and April 1990 at the Chad-Sudan border and about which the government has sufficiently informed national and international opinion, again today, Libya and Sudan are preparing a new aggression. By all standards, this new aggression is quite different from the previous ones in view of the human and material resources put into it and in view of the intensity of the ongoing preparations.

Under the leadership of Libyan Colonel (Mahmoud Abdel Hafix), and the Sudanese general, Adam al-Tahir, the Libyans have displayed in Darfur during the entire month of May a considerable arsenal dispatched by land and by air, especially by parachute. Thus, hundreds of vehicles mounted with all calibers of heavy weapons and

armored cars, including Cascavel [Brazilian armored car] and BRDM's [Soviet amphibious scout car] were lined up. On the other hand, hundreds upon hundreds of mercenaries of all nationalities—Sudanese, Malians, Mauritians, and so on and so forth—are lined up. Arrests among the Chadian community in Libya are carried out. Several training camps have been opened in Libya and Sudan. Also, a joint Libyan-Sudanese brigade has been established since the previous aggression has been escorting the military convoys from Koufra to Darfur. These intensive preparations and the exceptional resources being used are signs of the imminence of a large-scale attack. In fact, more or less, this is a total war that Libya and Sudan are preparing to launch against Chad.

On the eve of the meeting of the Chad-Libya Joint Commission and of the expiration of the deadline fixed by the Algiers Agreement for a political settlement, these intensive military preparations once more demonstrate the constant Libyan willingness to torpedo the peace and dialogue efforts. Under these conditions, the Chadian Government is drawing the attention of international opinion on Libya's permanent pugnacity and the active participation of the Sudanese junta in the conflict. Also, Chad is calling on the United Nations, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and all peace and justice-loving countries to assume their total responsibilities in the face of this new war situation.

Also, the government actively exhorts the Chadian people to take great heed of the total war that expansionist Libya and its fortuitous ally, Sudan, are preparing to impose on them. More than ever before, the people of Chad must remain mobilized and vigilant until the final annihilation of the forces of evil. Men and women, the young and the less young from all the corners of Chad, cadres, functionaries, and religious people, all Chadians without exception, must participate in the great national opposition against the Libyan and Sudanese aggression.

For its part, the government reaffirms its determination to use all the means at its disposal to withstand the new war which is being prepared and as in the past, remains prepared to pursue the process of dialogue aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict between it and Libya.

Ethiopia

EPLF Commentary Questions WFP Motives

EA2907215890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Station commentary: "Some Questions for the World Food Program, WFP"]

[Excerpts] The unhealthy steps taken and the anti-Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] propaganda campaign based on lies and (?defamation) launched by the WFP under the cover of assessing the condition of the installations of Mitsiwa port raises many questions.

To begin with, the WFP, within one day—4 July—after stating in Washington that they wanted to hold talks with the EPLF on the delivery of food aid through Mitsiwa, advised in Rome that their ship would depart from Aden, South Yemen, to Mitsiwa. Did they want to send a ship from Aden without giving the EPLF a chance to answer and without the talks which they initiated being started? [passage omitted]

What was the reason which required such a big ship to transport four experts? Why did they say that it should call on Mitsiwa while empty? They may say they are confirming whether or not such ships can call on Mitsiwa, but the port of Mitsiwa has been operating for hundreds of years, not a newly opened port.

It is not possible to answer the questions by saying that the WFP moved for humanitarian objectives, purely to deliver food aid to drought victims, because, had their main concern been to assess the Mitsiwa port installations, how they entered would have made no difference. They would have accepted the invitation forwarded to them and taken the easier way, by entering through Sudan by plane, or later, they would not have refused to enter by boat.

Similarly, if they had been eager to deliver food aid to famine victims, they would have loaded the (?investigatory) ship to the maximum with grain, not sent it empty.

This being the case, it is clear that the WFP has forgotten its humanitarian mission and that its (?unhealthy) steps and anti-EPLF campaign and the goals which it wants to (?achieve) through this are far-removed from helping the destitute. What does this (?move) mean? Which side will it benefit? These are some of the questions which should be answered by the WFP and for which they will also be held responsible.

ELF's Abu-Bakr Hails Success of Initial Talks

FM3107074890 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic
24 Jul 90 p 8

[Interview with Mohammed Osman Abu-Bakr, member of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation

Front-Unified Organization and head of the External Relations Department, by Ibrahim al-Bahkali; place, date unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Bahkali] If a solution to the Eritrean problem is agreed with the Ethiopian Government, how do you expect the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] to react?

[Abu-Bakr] In fact when we took up arms to confront the Ethiopian enemy and declared the armed struggle the objective was to secure a peaceful solution. We believe that peace without a force backing it will achieve nothing, because the only language that the enemy understands is the language of force. Force has been used since 1961 to force the enemy to negotiate to find a just and peaceful solution to the issue. On that basis, we are anxious that all the factions take part, including the EPLF. We have no objection to its participation. We do not want to overtake events with regard to the position of the brothers in the Front. We have addressed an appeal and a message to the EPLF in that regard, urging them to use reason and peaceful means—not war, because that is very costly for both sides. But if war is the means to achieve a peaceful solution, then this is what is required.

[Al-Bahkali] How would you assess the Ethiopian Government's position before the start of negotiations?

[Abu-Bakr] Actually there is now a cautious truce, because there are foreign parties whose main concern is to perpetuate the problem, in view of the importance of Eritrea's strategic position to the West and Israel. This is why Ethiopia received about 100 cluster bombs recently and is asking for more—which undoubtedly poses a big threat and disrupts the balance of power in the region.

[Al-Bahkali] Do you believe that this military aid from Israel or any other state will adversely affect the course of negotiations?

[Abu-Bakr] Of course. Especially since we are holding talks and making contacts about negotiation in order to arrive at a peaceful solution to the problem. Negotiations will stop if military preparations continue during the negotiation period. Furthermore, the situation in Ethiopia is deteriorating, both economically and politically. This has been stated by Mengistu himself. He said that the Ethiopian Parliament was on the verge of collapse, because of the revolutionary movements which have seized large areas and towns and are now moving toward Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

[Al-Bahkali] What signs are there of success achieved through the first round of talks between the two sides and the efforts exerted by intermediary states?

[Abu-Bakr] The early results of the first round of talks did indeed display favorable signs. The Yemeni brothers made excellent and fair efforts through the Yemeni intermediary, who was exemplary and impartial both with us and with the Ethiopian Government. The Ethiopian negotiating partner was also responsive and

wanted to make the talks a success at all costs. This is why the talks succeeded, inspiring hope that the factors of success would be completed in the next round.

But certain things occurred that almost led to the talks' failure. The Ethiopian delegation comprised nine members including five Eritrean agents. So we objected to that and requested that the talks be stopped, but thanks to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's intervention the situation with the Ethiopian Government was resolved. These five people were prevented from taking part in the talks.

Our objection was based on two factors—one psychological and the other political. Because they could say later that we had held talks with Eritrean citizens. Besides, they are traitors and mercenaries. [passage omitted]

Rebels Request Intervention for Settlement

*AU0108095690 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT
1 Aug 90*

[Text] (ANSA) Bologna, August 1—The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front, EPLF, on Tuesday [31 Jul] asked that Italy intervene as duty president of the European Community to find a peaceful solution to the 29-year-old civil war in Ethiopia.

Speaking to the press here, EPLF European representative Michael Kahsai said: "We ask Italian leaders to stop all aid to Ethiopia and to commit themselves to a peaceful solution which would recognize our people's rights."

The EPLF has been waging guerrilla war against the Addis Ababa government for the independence of the northern region of Eritrea.

"After 29 years of war," Kahsai said, "we are nearing liberation. The political and military situation is favorable, but drought and famine are condemning two million people to hunger."

He said his organization is willing to act as go-between for the distribution of emergency aid to civilian populations but that the Addis Ababa government and the "political reasoning" of the superpowers has prevented this until now.

"We ask that the issue of hunger be separated from political games," Kahsai concluded.

Kenya

Leading Clergy Call For Immediate Elections

*EA3107154390 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT
31 Jul 90*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, July 31 (AFP)—Leading Kenyan churchmen have called for an immediate general election, accusing the government of corruption and saying officials considering reforms in reaction to recent unrest are incompetent. Archbishop of Nairobi Manasses Kuria and other

leaders of the Anglican Church of the Province of Kenya submitted a memorandum to the review committee of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) on Monday [30 Jul], saying committee members were incompetent to deal with the problems facing Kenya.

President Daniel arap Moi ordered the committee to consider political reforms in the wake of anti-government riots that cost 22 lives this month. The riots were sparked by the detentions without trial of six opposition figures who called for multi-party democracy in one-party Kenya. The Church memorandum said that "the review committee, not being independent and fully representative of the citizens of Kenya, cannot legitimately discharge the task of formulating the political, social, economic and ethnic solutions" to demands for reform.

It called for the immediate holding of "democratic elections by secret ballot," and called for the formation of parliamentary select committees to investigate "widespread corruption" and "abuse of office or power." It also said future presidents should be limited to two five-year terms of office. Clergymen and lawyers have been among Mr. Moi's most vocal opponents in recent months, spearheading the movement to restore multi-party politics. Increasing numbers of clergymen, who wield great influence among the many church-going Kenyans, are delivering sermons calling for multi-party democracy and blasting government corruption.

Even traditionally reserved Roman Catholic bishops have joined Anglican leaders in urging greater political freedom.

The Church of the Province of Kenya reiterated its call for a "national conference" to consider the "constitutional reinstatement of a multi-party political system." It also urged an end to the system of "queue voting" for the nomination of members of parliament, under which voters line up behind their chosen candidates.

Mr. Moi faces mounting calls for change. Last week, former vice-president Oginga Odinga, whose son Raila was among those detained this month, called on the government to step down in favour of a transitional coalition that would draft a new constitution and organise free elections. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Assembly Holds Session, Constitution Discussed

*EA3107125890 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, last night attended the first session of the People's Assembly for this year, which is currently holding its debates at the People's Assembly headquarters in Mogadishu. The president, who delivered a short speech at yesterday's sitting, said the Constitution is the foundation of every law enacted and directly affects the interests and future

of the Somali people, both inside and outside the country, in the short and long term. Comrade Siad said, since the Constitution is of such a wide-ranging importance, assemblymen, who represent the whole of the Somali people, need to consider the interests of the people and pool their resources for the good of the people. He prayed to God to show them the right way. He said there have recently been problems of fighting and intrigues. He prayed to God for peace for the Somali people and to save them from intrigues and to guide the troublemakers.

At the sitting, which was chaired by Comrade Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, chairman of the People's Assembly, the report of the (authoritative) committee was read out by Ahmed Ali Salah, assemblymen, who spoke on behalf of the committee. The report included a detailed review of the 111 articles of the SDR's new Constitution which is being debated upon at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. The report also analyzed all the ideas and views of the assemblymen on the new constitutional articles, particularly the necessary additions or deletions, and the various ideas contributed by the assemblymen.

Comrade Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, chairman of the People's Assembly, who spoke at the closing of the meeting, briefed members on the importance of the new Constitution and the need for the assemblymen to work for its success. He also expressed views on the best ways of ending the debates of the People's Assembly, especially on the new constitution.

The session closed last night at 2045 and will resume on Sunday, 5 August at 1830.

Second 'Manifesto' From Opposition Group Expected

90AF0395A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 15 Jun 90 p 8

[Excerpts] A formidable indictment of the government, signed by 114 prominent people, was handed to President Mohamed Siad Barre in mid-May. The signatories, many of whom were subsequently detained, include lawyers, businessmen, sheikhs and elders, and former ministers, diplomats and members of parliament.

Manifesto Number One blames the [text missing] of towns and wells, human rights violations, maladministration, the use of the armed forces in ethnic conflicts and the failures of the economy. It goes on to suggest abolishing repressive laws to help give credibility to the government's proposed constitutional changes and the multi-party system scheduled for later this year.

It also calls for a national reconciliation conference which would form a caretaker government and prepare elections. To organise the conference, the manifesto proposes a 13-person committee headed by the country's first president, Adam Abdullah Osman, and the former parliament president, Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers has approved the draft constitution but the Prime Minister has announced that the promised referendum will be difficult to hold without a ceasefire. This has fuelled rumours that the government might postpone the whole process. A second manifesto is now expected.

Uganda

* Museveni: Multipartyism Must Be Ideological

90AF0398C Kampala THE STAR in English
9 Jul 90 pp 1, 7

[Text] Entebbe, Sunday—President Yoweri Museveni has explained his stand on the issue of multi-party politics in Uganda in particular and Africa in general.

Answering a question posed to him by a reporter from Zimbabwe at a press conference addressed by President Robert Mugabe at the State House, Entebbe, the Ugandan leader said that multi-parties may be alright if they do not take a sectarian line and are crystalised around an idea.

Museveni said that in Europe, political parties are crystalised around ideas. He said that there, the contention was ideas, say, how to organise production and share wealth.

He said that in Africa there is no real middle class but what exists are comprador [affluent] agents whom, he said, are dangerous. When you have industrialists, then you can have nationalists who have interests to defend and who think nationally or in terms of Pan-Africanism.

Museveni argued that what the West should do is to encourage production and emergence of a middle class. He cited the historical experience of Germany and Italy, saying that they were unified as nations by capitalists.

"The West is telling us to adopt capitalists method of organisation when we do not have capitalist formation," Museveni pointed out adding that it was erroneous to impose multi-parties on Africa. He said that part of the problem in Uganda have been caused by parties which, he said, are sectional rather than ideological.

President Museveni however, said that where you have a mass movement (single-party) it must be democratic. "If it is not democratic, then you should have parties," he noted adding that the practice of expelling others from a party, where no other party exists, is undemocratic.

President Museveni pointed out that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] does not believe in expelling anyone from the movement. He also pointed out that he does not agree with those who support dictatorship calling it "Africanism."

Talking about pressure being put on African countries by the West to adopt multi-party system, Mugabe said that Zimbabwe will not take into account such pressures. He said that the pressure has arisen due to the experience in Eastern Europe.

He said that Eastern Europe experience should be a lesson to the West. He said that what existed in Eastern Europe was cultural imperialism by the Soviet Union which wanted the countries in Eastern Europe to follow the politics of Soviet Union.

The President of Zimbabwe said that now the people of Eastern Europe have chosen to be on their own. This should give a lesson that an ideology whether capitalism or socialism cannot be imposed on a people, he pointed out.

Mugabe said that there is nothing wrong with communism as an ideology but the problem has been the wrong approach. He criticised strongly a situation where the people are denied a say in the party and majority are excluded.

On argument that the West will not give assistance to country which refuse to adopt multi-party system, President Mugabe said that the government in Zimbabwe will not trade principles for assistance. He argued that if such pressure is accepted, then tomorrow the West may refuse to extend assistance unless so and so is in movement.

He said that they have fought imperialism for 30 years and now the imperialists want to come in with new tactics. "They can keep their dollars, DM, Pounds, Francs, but we shall not accept to mortgage our economics," Mugabe said.

On one-party system he advocates for, Mugabe said it must be democratic and there must be room for the people to reverse it. It should not be a method of imposing a dictatorship on the people, he said adding that this is what he thinks is acceptable to Africa at this stage.

On South Africa, Mugabe said that OAU must re-define its strategy and look at all possible factors which might come up. He was responding to questions on what OAU plans to do in case the rightwing whites grab power from President F.W. De Klerk.

Mugabe said that steps must be taken to ensure that liberation movements in South Africa are prepared to withstand attacks started by rightwing whites. He said that these issues will be discussed in Addis Ababa during OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit.

At another press conference later in the day, the Deputy President of ANC [African National Congress] Mr. Nelson Mandela, held the Pretoria regime responsible

for the violence in Natal between the Inkatha Movement of Chief Buthezi on one hand, and the ANC and other anti-apartheid groups on the other.

Mandela said that the government views ANC as the major threat to the white supremacy and therefore, it supports the violence with a view that it will help eliminate ANC. He said that no government would ever could allow violence which has claimed 4,000 people to continue without intervening to stop it, as the racist regime has done.

He pointed out that it is now no longer black-on-black violence but violence promoted by the government.

Mandela declined to comment about issues of democracy in other African states saying that that issue should be addressed to those countries directly. He said that as for South Africa there has not been democracy for three centuries.

In the afternoon the President of Mozambique, Mr Joachim Chissano also addressed a press conference at the State House Entebbe.

The two visiting Presidents and Mr Mandela left for Addis Ababa together with President Museveni for the OAU summit.

President Museveni also signed joint communique with the President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe and that of Mozambique, Joachim Chissano, respectively before they left the country.

* Arab State Donors To Fund Sugar Project

90AF0391A London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English 22 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Kampala—The \$54m rehabilitation of the Kinyara sugar works in western Uganda will start before the end of the year, following an aid deal agreed by the Uganda Government and Arab and Gulf state donors. Money will be advanced in the form of low-interest loans with a grace period for the commencement of repayments geared to the achievement of peak production at the plant.

The rehabilitation project is planned to take 20 years. The donors include the Saudi Fund for Development, the Islamic Development Bank and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

SADF Announces CCB 'Operationally Disbanded'

*MB3107191090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1903 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Pretoria July 31 SAPA—The Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB)—a major player in the Harms Commission of inquiry into politically motivated violence—has been operationally disbanded, the chief of the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in a statement on Tuesday [31 Jul] night.

The general's statement follows an announcement made in Parliament on Feb 26 this year by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, that the chief of the Defence Force had suspended all the activities of the CCB, pending the findings of judicial inquiries.

General Geldenhuys said that following the minister's announcement a process of rationalisation of the CCB was started.

"Aspects directly related to the Harms Commission will only be dealt with after the judicial process has been completed," the general's statement said, adding:

"The members of the CCB have been transferred from the Special Forces to the SA army where the administrative processes regarding the final disbanding will be completed."

This, General Geldenhuys said, removes doubt about the position of the CCB. "The Special Forces make an exceptional contribution to safeguarding the Republic of South Africa, often under extremely difficult circumstances. General Malan referred to a few of these successes in his speech on 26 February 1990," the statement said.

General Geldenhuys pointed out in his statement the CCB was a small part of the Special Forces and that only a small part of the CCB was implicated in alleged irregular activities.

Officials React

*MB0108042690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2046 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg July 31 SAPA—Leading organisations on Tuesday cautiously welcomed the "operational disbandment" of the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), with some saying they hoped it would not surface under a new guise.

The chief of the SADF, Gen. Jannie Geldenhuys, announced earlier that CCB members have been transferred from the Special Forces to the SA Army where the administrative processes regarding the final disbanding will be completed.

Responding to the announcement, Democratic Party spokesman on law and order, Dr. Denis Worrall, told SAPA he was pleased with the announcement. "That is good news.

The Democratic Party has constantly called for the disbandment of the CCB. In fact, we wrote to President F.W. de Klerk six weeks ago specifically asking him to take this step because suspending the CCB's activities was not enough. The CCB was made up of people trained to kill, people with tremendous vested interests in the status quo, and with an interest in derailing the present negotiating process. The step is in the interests of the negotiating process and the country as a whole. It is a step also—and I wish to stress this—which does increase the pressure on the ANC [African National Congress] to end its 'armed struggle'," said Dr. Worrall.

Pan-Africanist Congress official, Mr. Philip Dhlamini, said his organisation would not be satisfied by what he termed mere public statements. "The history of the South African Defence Force is such that anything they say is automatically taken with a pinch of salt by the African masses. The question that must be asked is whether the men, who made up the CCB, will maintain their group under a new name in the Army."

UDF [United Democratic Front] publicity secretary, Murphy Morobe, said if the disbandment was a genuine act on the part of the authorities it was welcome. "Unfortunately, it has come after the CCB committed terrible atrocities. While we welcome it, the important thing is whether it has really been disbanded or whether it will be transformed into the same beast under another guise. The best thing is for the authorities to reveal the process of disbandment—and we should be able to monitor the process to satisfy ourselves," said Mr. Morobe.

Mandela 'Whisked' Into Meeting With De Klerk

*MB0108084090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 1 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 1 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, arrived at the Union Buildings in Pretoria at 8.35 am on Wednesday [1 Aug] for his meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk.

He was whisked into the building by officials and was only briefly visible to journalists staking out the Union Buildings. Mr. de Klerk arrived at his office at about 8 am.

Top of the agenda will be the squabble over an alleged SACP [South African Communist Party] plot to seize power if negotiations break down, and whether SACP General Secretary Mr. Joe Slovo should be included in the ANC team that will meet a government delegation next Monday [6 Aug]. The arrest of ANC members, including ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] member Mac Maharaj, is also bound to be raised.

The ANC's NEC last week expressed serious concern about continuing detentions, saying they undermined efforts to create a climate conducive to negotiation.

Mr. de Klerk, who concluded a two-day planning session with his Cabinet and advisers at a secret bush venue on

Tuesday, said this week he had taken note of statements by Mr. Mandela and Mr. Slovo that they were committed to the initiation of a peaceful negotiating process.

However, Mr. de Klerk said their comments had not eliminated the problems and that various "serious" matters still had to be cleared up.

Wednesday's meeting is expected to coincide with the weekly 10 am Cabinet meeting, and the meeting between Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela may be held in time to enable Mr. de Klerk to brief the Cabinet on their discussions.

Mr. de Klerk said earlier the main purpose of next Monday's meeting would be to discuss the report of the working group established at the Groote Schuur meeting in May, and progress made since then.

Discussions Termed 'Cordial'

MB0108103490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1014 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria August 1 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela met State President F.W. de Klerk for more than three hours at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Wednesday [1 Aug], and said afterwards that discussions had taken place in a very "cordial" atmosphere.

He said he would issue a statement at 3 pm today.

Asked whether he had seen members of the Cabinet, who arrived at the Union Buildings during his meeting with Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela replied that at this stage he was not prepared to say anything more.

Mr. Mandela arrived at the Union Buildings in a white BMW at 8.35 am and left at 11.50 am.

Members of the Cabinet arrived at the Union Buildings shortly before 11 am for the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Mandela asked his driver to stop when his car reached a group of reporters waiting at a side entrance to Mr. de Klerk's offices. He stepped from the car and asked them to be patient till he had released his press statement, then waved and smiled as he was driven away. There was no immediate statement from the president's office.

Government Earmarks 40,000 Hectares For Ciskei

MB3107105190 Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL
in English 31 Jul 90 p 2

[By Bev Garson]

[Text] South Africa has earmarked 40,000 hectares of land for incorporation into the Ciskei, apparently reversing earlier promises that no more land would be handed over to the homelands.

This was revealed in a joint statement issued after a meeting between the two governments last week to address the recent Thornhill residents' walk-out of the Ciskei.

The statement said the meeting had "considered the transfer of long-promised land to the Ciskei," and added that another meeting a scheduled for September this year would be held to finalise the handover of the 40,000 hectares.

Ciskei government spokesman Ian Dixon said "the issue of regional problems is what was addressed and not the incorporation of land."

Dixon said the land demarcated for the transfer into the Ciskei "has not been chosen yet."

He said the land would be made available to the "landless and dispossessed" and explained that these were the communities of Thornhill, old Hewu, Ntabathemba and Shiloh.

However, he added: "Nobody is going to be forced to become South Africans or Ciskeians."

Dixon stressed that all the issues were being negotiated and that everybody had to be in agreement before any decisions were implemented.

"The principle involved here is that no future negotiations will take place on apartheid principles, but will be more on a regional basis." It seems doubtful, however, that the affected communities will be happy to accept the authority of the Ciskei Government, even under the relatively enlightened rule of the new military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

The meeting between the two government was prompted by the occupation of a farm on the South African border by members of the 12,000-strong community.

The press statement said these people would not be moved until further decisions were taken. It however appealed to other communities not to follow suit.

The Thornhill community acted to press their claims that promises of land made to them 14 years ago had never been met. The community had moved from the Herschel district in Transkei in 1976 to avoid incorporation when the Transkei became independent. The South African Government then promised them farming land north of the Whittlesea area.

This land was not immediately available, so they were settled in Thornhill where they have been ever since.

SADF Denies Skirmish With PAC Guerrillas

MB3107145390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1412 GMT 31 Jul 90

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg July 31 SAPA—Guerrillas of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] according to a PAC spokesman on Tuesday [31 Jul], traded gunfire with a combined force of South African and Bophuthatswana

soldiers in a skirmish in the homeland. The SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] has denied its involvement in any such incident.

PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander told a press conference "The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties" in the fighting, on June 25 in Mafikeng. He said one of its members was killed and another arrested.

After the members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army "completed the task the (guerrillas) retreated," Mr. Alexander said. He declined to elaborate.

A spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria denied it had been involved in the brief battle. "We deny any such involvement," he said. A Bophuthatswana defence force spokesman said he would refer the matter to a higher authority.

"The PAC and its military wing remains fully committed to armed struggle, the principal method of struggle for the seizure of state political power," Mr. Alexander told the conference in Johannesburg.

He said Mr. George Khosologane Nyanga, a PAC political commissar from Tembisa, was cut down by gunfire and Mr. Oupa Makoboto was arrested. Mr. Makoboto, from Sebokeng, was allegedly being held at the Mma-batho police station. The arrested fighter had not yet been charged but his lawyers and family members had been allowed to visit him, Mr. Alexander said. Mr. Nyanga will be buried in Tembisa, on August 4.

Admittance to League for Freedom and Democracy

MB3107102290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] South Africa has been admitted to the World League for Freedom and Democracy after 22 years' observer status in the organization. At the League's annual conference in Brussels last week, South Africa's membership was specifically endorsed by the 19-member Africa block, despite objections from other quarters.

South Africa was represented at the conference by a nominated member of Parliament, Mr. Renee Schoeman, and Mr. Christopher Hill, who lobbied for South Africa's admission on the strength of the reforms introduced by the state president.

The League provides for multilateral international cooperation between its 62 member states with a view to encouraging political, and economic liberty.

Democratic Party Urges Investigation Into 'Plot'

MB3107103090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Johannesburg July 31 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP], calling the alleged communist plot a "sorry saga," on Tuesday [31 Jul] urged President F.W. de Klerk to order an investigation into the allegations and to put matters into their proper perspective.

Mr. Tian van der Merwe, DP deputy spokesman on law and order, said the president owed it to the public to explain whether "the untruths" were a result of sheer ineptitude by the security establishment or a deliberate attempt to scuttle the negotiation process. "The gross inaccuracies contained in security police 'revelations' about the so-called 'red plot' is a matter of great concern," he said in a statement to SAPA.

"Mr. de Klerk should waste no time in having it investigated. The public is entitled to know whether the untruths were...a result of ineptitude or...an attempt by the security establishment to derail the negotiation process and discredit prominent participants in the pre-negotiation talks."

Allegations of an insurrection surfaced last week and put a question mark over the participation of SACP [South African Communist Party] General Secretary Joe Slovo in the second round of talks on August 6.

"This sorry saga reminds me of public statements about an impending SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] incursion made by so-called 'security experts' in Namibia last year," Mr. van der Merwe said.

He said that in those two instances intelligence experts had failed to investigate the information properly and the revelations had been exploited by the government. "Mr. Pik Botha and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] lost no time in exploiting the untrue information for short-term political gain," he said. "Mr. de Klerk should do something to put this matter right, otherwise it may be believed that manipulative men in the security establishment are reasserting the vast authority and influence they had during the P.W. Botha regime," Mr. van der Merwe said.

Church Leader Warns Government

MB3107043090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Johannesburg July 30 SAPA—The government's allegation that the SACP [South African Communist Party] is behind a plot to seize power smacks of the old "total onslaught" era and threatens to derail the process of negotiation, the SA Council of Churches' [SACC] General secretary, Rev. Frank Chikane, said on Monday [30 Jul].

Mr. Chikane said in a statement he was seriously concerned about events relating to the government's claim. "...It looks like we are returning to the old 'total strategy' and 'total onslaught' era where the 'rooi gevaar' [red threat] clouded all issues and made any peace process impossible," he said.

The "last hope" harboured by many South Africans as a result of the progress made in the peace process could be shattered by any derailment, Mr. Chikane warned. As long as the obstacles to negotiations were in place and as long as there was no formal agreement on a ceasefire or a suspension of hostilities between the government and the ANC

[African National Congress], "There will always be evidence of one form or another that shows that people are still actively involved in the war on both sides. A ceasefire in a climate where all the obstacles for negotiations are cleared up is the only way to ensure that the peace process will not be derailed," Mr. Chikane said.

The SACC general secretary said he had sent a letter to State President F.W. de Klerk urging him to "find a way of addressing this crisis." An agreement to release the 50 people arrested in the wake of the government's "plot" allegations would signal Mr. de Klerk's total commitment to resolving South Africa's problems, Mr. Chikane said.

Further Reportage on New SADF Chief

MB3107102590 Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL
in English 31 Jul 90 p 1

[By Charles Leonard]

[Text] The government has given the country's highest military post, chief of the South African Defence Force [SADF], to a man linked to the establishment of the Civic Co-operation Bureau [CCB] and the "dirty tricks" squads which preceded it, Lieutenant General A.J. "Kat" Liebenberg.

The two SADF units, Barnacle and D40, which later became the notorious CCB, fell directly under Liebenberg, then chief of the SADF's Special Forces. Under Liebenberg's command, Special Forces also masterminded direct and then clandestine support to Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in its devastating war in Mozambique.

Liebenberg later became chief of the army. When the CCB was formed, the Special Forces had to answer directly to him about actions against the African National Congress.

His appointment as head of the SADF was announced last week with effect from November 1.

Liebenberg, like his political boss, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, has so far avoided giving evidence before the Harms Commission of Inquiry, which revealed startling allegations against the Special Forces.

The 52-year-old military leader, who will become a full general when he takes his new posts, is known as "a hard man" and a "true professional."

A Stellenbosch law graduate, Liebenberg joined the army in 1961 and became very experienced in both conventional and counter-insurgency operations in Namibia, Angola and elsewhere.

Sources close to the general describe him as a "soldiers' soldier."

Liebenberg—who got his nickname from school days in Upington High School—is also known to be close to Minister of Defence Magnus Malan.

As commanding officer of Sector 10 in the then South-West Africa, he was involved in various operations against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. He headed the SADF's Special Forces from March 1982 to November 1985. During this period the predecessors of the CCB, D40 and then Barnacle, were formed.

Both consisted of small groups of trained operators and former members of the Rhodesian army. Liebenberg's successor as chief of Special Forces, General Joep Joubert testified at the Harms Commission of Inquiry on March 6 this year.

These people were all on the pay-roll of the SADF and were used as the basis of the new organisation—the CCB—which was to be formed, Joubert said.

Joubert testified that the previous (before November 1985) chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, had already given instructions for actions against the ANC and specifically against its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

After he (Joubert) took over from Liebenberg, that process and associated planning continued. Out of this the CCB was formed.

When the CCB was formed it was decided that the head of Special Forces, Joubert, had to report directly to chief of the army about actions against the ANC. That man was "Kat" Liebenberg, who held the post until March this year when he was appointed as Chief of the Defence Force staff.

During the Harms Commission, the lawyers for the David Webster Trust asked for Liebenberg to be called to testify, but the commission refused.

Some observers, very close to the SADF, believe though that Liebenberg was always politically neutral and that he would follow whatever instructions he was given.

"Liebenberg can be described as hawk," said Democratic Party president's councillor and Citizen Force commandant James Selfe. "This means he would put emphasis on military power as opposed to negotiations.

"He is someone who understands the power of the SADF and is keen to use it," Selfe said. "It depends largely on the political powers how much the SADF is kept in check.

"Under (former state president) P.W. Botha the defence force was allowed a lot of latitude on deciding what to do. It seems that (the current state president) F.W. de Klerk places a lot more emphasis on civilian control over bureaucracy."

Conservative Party Meets To Discuss Partition

MB0108101090 Johannesburg SABA in English
0949 GMT 1 Aug 90

[By Iain MacDonald]

[Text] Cape Town August 1 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] will discuss "the deceit of the policies of glasnost and perestroika and the dire consequences they hold for the Western world and South Africa" when it meets for its Natal Congress on the Natal south coast this coming weekend.

This will be the main item under the party's foreign affairs section on an agenda dealing with, among other issues: a white election, agriculture, local authorities, kwaZulu, hospitals, the flag and anthem, schools, and partition.

The Congress, which takes place at Illovo Beach on August 3 and 4, looks like devoting much of its time to the discussion of "the full implementation of partition."

Within the debate on partition, the Congress will look at the drawing up of guidelines on the ways in which partition will affect taxes—especially GST, illegal occupation of property, open business areas, squatters, work reservation, petty apartheid, independent states, over-payment of regional service councils and free settlement areas.

The Congress is expected to call for a whites-only election, as the CP sees this as whites' "only means of exercising their democratic right in determining the acceptability of any new constitutional developments."

The Congress also "accords due respect to the struggle of the Zulu nation in resisting the oppression of the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party]."

The opening of schools and hospitals will be deplored, and the CP intends admonishing the government over "the drop in morals since 1978".

On the question of agriculture, the Congress says in its agenda that it is concerned over the current decline in agriculture in general, adding that a strong agricultural system must be followed and that white agricultural land must under no circumstances be "alienated" by giving it to people of other colours.

The Congress is concerned that city councils cannot carry out their third-tier governmental functions, and that local authorities should be able to exercise influx control "over all other colours in white residential areas, and to summarily prohibit all forms of squatting at local council level".

The Congress will be opened by the leader of the CP, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, on the evening of August 3.

ANC-AZAPO Meeting To Discuss Strategy

MB3107105790 Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL
in English 31 Jul 90 p 3

[By Cassandra Moodley]

[Text] A meeting of African National Congress [ANC] National Executive Committee members and Central Committee representatives of the Azanian People's

Organisation [AZAPO] has resolved to go ahead with a consultative conference of resistance organisations "to discuss a joint strategy for a new constitution".

Friday's [27 Jul] meeting was held at the invitation of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela to brief AZAPO on his recent international tour, the ANC/government meeting in August and the ANC position on negotiations and the armed struggle.

Included in the 13-strong ANC delegation were Pallo Jordan, Dan Tloome, John Nkadimeng and Walter Sisulu. United Democratic Front co-president Albertina Sisulu was also present.

The AZAPO team comprised president Jerry Mosala, executive members Strini Moodley, Pandelani Nefolovhodwe and Lusiba Ntloko and other senior representatives from AZAPO structures.

Moodley said AZAPO proposed the urgency of a consultative conference to discuss joint strategies for liberation, and that such a meeting should be "a priority of the liberation movement."

The ANC agreed that the consultation, originally planned for August or September by AZAPO, should be postponed to early next year, after the ANC congress in December.

Mandela and Mosala would be meeting various resistance organisations to set a date, Moodley said.

The ANC-AZAPO meeting also agreed that the conference would not take the same form as last December's Conference for a Democratic Future, which drew thousands of delegates from a cross-section of organisations and ideological persuasions.

Instead, the planned meeting will involve only the leadership of major organisations representing the different ideologies.

Organisations that will be invited include the South African Communist Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Workers Organisation for Socialist Action and the New Unity Movement.

Five to eight delegates per organisation will be invited to attend and the question of negotiations will be high on the agenda.

AZAPO said that should the ANC strike an accord with the government before the consultative meeting, AZAPO would proceed.

"Regardless of the ANC's position, we have a mandate from our congress in March to hold the consultative conference," Moodley said.

Interneine violence will also be high on the agenda at the consultation.

At Friday's meeting it was resolved that ANC internal representative Sisulu and AZAPO's secretary-general Nefolovhodwe would deal with ANC-AZAPO clashes such as the recent outbursts in Diepkloof, Soweto.

Such conflict stressed the need for a consultative conference, the convenors said.

Mandela Heads ANC Delegation in Talks With LP

*MB3107163590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1618 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Johannesburg July 31 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] leadership and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation under the deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, held talks lasting two hours on Tuesday [31 Jul].

LP spokesman, Mr. Peter Hendrickse, said further talks would be held to discuss differences between the two parties, including the issue of sanctions against South Africa. They would also discuss ways of reducing tension between the LP, the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front]. The LP was represented by its leader, Rev Allan Hendrickse, the deputy leader, Mr. Miley Richards and Mr. Peter Hendrickse.

According to an LP statement after the meeting, Mr. Mandela briefed the party fully on his foreign tour and on his public and private discussions held overseas. Other issues to be discussed in future would include privatisation and political activity in the rural areas. "We both accept the common objective of a peaceful settlement to conflict," Mr. Hendrickse said.

National Police Liaison Issue Unrest Report

*MB0108085490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0836 GMT 1 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 1 SAPA—Herewith with the unrest report as supplied by the South African Police Public Relations Division, Pretoria.

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

"At Macassar, near Somerset West, two coloured men and a coloured woman were arrested when a number of private and police vehicles were stoned.

"At Rocklands, near Bloemfontein, two private vehicles were damaged during stone-throwing incidents. A group of blacks set a forklift alight.

"At Manguang, near Bloemfontein, a Prison Department vehicle was damaged during a stone-throwing incident. A group of blacks set a private vehicle alight.

"At Mandela Square squatter camp, near Bloemfontein, a group of blacks set fire to a delivery vehicle.

"At Shiyahututuka, near Belfast, a group of blacks [word indistinct] on a municipal policeman's house.

"At Khayelitsha, Cape, a truck was damaged during a petrol-bomb attack. A group set another truck alight. Both vehicles were destroyed.

"At Gugulethu, near Wynberg, a private vehicle was damaged during a stone-throwing incident.

"At Kragstasie, coloured residential area near Athlone, a group of coloureds stoned a private vehicle.

"At Kraaifontein, (Cape Peninsula), a private vehicle was damaged during a stone-throwing incident.

"At Nonzwakazi, near De Aar, a group of blacks attacked three black men and two black women in separate incidents; knives, pangas and an axe were used in the attacks. The people sustained slight injuries.

"At Bolokal, near Petrusburg, a bus was destroyed when set alight by a group of blacks.

"At Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale in Natal a group of blacks approached a black man and woman. The group fired at the two, fatally wounding the woman and seriously wounding the man. The group later shot and fatally wounded another man. The group again fired at two youths fatally wounding both.

"At Capital Park goods sheds in Pretoria an electric unit and a train coach were set alight. Both were destroyed."

1 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0108133190

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Must Distance Itself From SACP—The African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) "have come a long way together and are as difficult to separate as Siamese twins," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 July in its page 6 editorial. Nevertheless, "it is essential for Mr. Mandela to distance himself from the infiltration of men and arms and the alleged plot." "To sit down at the negotiations with Mr. Slovo, knowing that the SACP was involved in an alleged plot to stage an insurrection, would be like supping with the Devil."

ANC Hides Secret Agenda—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 July says "in view of the revolutionary nature of the SACP and its activities in the decades before and after its banning in 1950, Mr. Slovo expects too much if he thinks we are going to believe the SACP is now on the side of the angels." The "Reds" are "in the open, waving their hammer and sickle flags, and the government had better treat them with a great deal of cynicism and disbelief because they still have a secret, hidden agenda."

SOWETAN

Call To Resolve, Rents, Services Arrears—"The rents and services issue in black townships has become almost insoluble because of the time wasted in solving it," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 August. "Our view is their resolution now will assist those who will be running the country in future. We shudder to think of the massive problems that might face a non-racial government of today. It is in keeping with the nation building initiative that these problems should be resolved simultaneously with the political ones."

CAPE TIMES

Irony of De Beers Loan to USSR—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 27 July in a page 6 editorial refers to the De Beers company loan to the Soviet diamond industry, saying: "What supreme irony that on the eve of the public launching of the Communist Party in South Africa, a company regarded as one of the bastions of capitalism should be bailing out the financially crippled, disintegrating fatherland of communism which, with its former satellites, acknowledges that centrally planned economies do not work and is endeavouring to reform as fast as possible." "Hopefully the synergy of the deal between De Beers and the Soviets will set an example worthy of note by Mr. Joe Slovo and his followers as they formally embark on their deservedly legal political path within the country. Otherwise the hammer and sickle will become even more firmly established as a symbol of a divisive, bankrupt philosophy."

TRANSVALER

SACP Manipulation of ANC—"The SACP's role in the ANC will have to be watched carefully," warns a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 27 July. "It is clear it used this once nationalist organization to promote its ideology and search for power as part of its strategy. Its familiar methods are evident everywhere. The use of unions to cripple the country, disruption of schools, boycotts, unrest, and chaos to prepare the road for it. But these methods would be more useful if it were underground. If it functions openly, it will be exposed for what it is—a failed party. But then its influence on the unsophisticated poor masses in South Africa should not be underestimated."

Test Allegations of SACP Plot in Court—"The allegations about a 'red plot' for a takeover of power in South Africa is of such fundamental significance that it is important it should be tested in court as soon as possible," says a page 8

editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 30 July. "It is known the ANC is in the SACP grip, and this situation begs the question whether negotiations will take place with the ANC or with a camouflaged SACP." "All cards should be visible on the [negotiation] table. It will be of great value for the serious allegations against the SACP to be tested in court."

BEELD

SACP 'Political Opportunists'—"The alleged communist plot to overthrow the government has created so much tension that the 6 August talks between the government and the ANC has been threatened," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 July in a page 12 editorial. "It is a pity because President F.W. de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela do not deserve it. Therefore, the time has come for all to play open cards—something President F.W. de Klerk has done faultlessly." BEELD further says it is "absurd that people with differing political views want to talk as one team. Is Mr. Slovo going to have the ANC's interests at heart or those of the communists when he meets with the government?" Mandela stands before "his greatest leadership test. For the sake of peace we hope he succeeds. He should not allow political opportunists to manipulate him."

ANC Loyalty to SACP 'Risky'—"Mr. Nelson Mandela lets virtually no opportunity pass by without thanking the SACP for its help in the past," remarks Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 31 July in a page 8 editorial. "Loyalty is good, but can also be a highly risky political game. The SACP is now an active, partially above ground organization, while the ANC is still an alliance and party in the making. Where is Mr. Slovo, and Mr. Chris Hani's loyalty going to lie?" "Who controls whom is the question? Despite all of Mandela's protestations, there is strong evidence that things are happening that do not agree with the spirit of negotiation politics—and unfortunately the accusatory finger points to the communists of the ANC."

Angola**UNITA Communique on Recent Military Action**

*MB0108075890 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0620 GMT 1 Aug 90*

[Communique of the General Chief of Staff of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Armed Forces, 31 July 1990]

[Text] Jamba Tue July 31, 1990 [dateline as received]—The following are the actions carried out throughout the country by the UNITA Armed Forces between July 26 and 30, 1990:

Zaire Province

On July 26, our forces successfully destroyed the oil pipelines between Kimakuanga and Lumueno in the Soyo area. Two oil wells and 16 oil pipelines were destroyed.

Bie Province

At around 04.45 hours Angolan time on July 28, our forces captured the town of Vouga, inflicting on the enemy the following casualties:

A) 14 MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops killed.

B) Captured:

I—Lieutenant Luciano Victor Mande, operations officer of Minse [Ministry of State Security] in Vouga.

II—11 AK-47 rifles, 16 60mm shells and hundreds of various ammunition. [as received]

Kwanza Sul Province

At 04.35 hours Angolan time on July 30, our forces captured the town of Mussende, south of Malange, with the following results:

A) 93 MPLA troops killed, among them five T-55 tank crew men, a Captain Didi, chief of a 76mm battery, Second Lieutenant Coelho, chief of a tank company and Sergeant Matias Avelino.

B) Captured:

I—23 MPLA troops, among them a Cap [as received] Jose Antonio Zambia, commander of the military sector of Mussende and two operators.

II—139 AK-47 rifles, nine RPG-7 rocket launchers, five RPK machine guns, four 60mm mortars, thousands of diverse ammunition and five communications radios.

C) Seven T-55 and two PT-76 tanks, three 76mm cannons, 10 logistical trucks, five motorcycles, five offices belonging to the military command and Minse, the state security, four ammunition and shell dumps and three electrical generators were destroyed.

Luanda Province

From 18.00 hrs to 05.00 hrs Angolan time on July 20 and 30, respectively, our forces pounced on the electric pylons from the Cambambe Dam to Luanda and Malange, between Dondo and Kassoalala, between Maria Teresa and Kalomboloka and between Dondo and Dalatando and the enemy position of Dange Yamenha, destroying 50 electric posts along with their respective cables. A) Consequently, Luanda city was plunged into total darkness, B) The bridge over the Mukuzo River was destroyed, C) 15 AK-47 rifles, three RPK and PKM machine guns, two RPG-7 rocket launchers and large quantities of ammunition and shells were seized.

UNITA has always been ready to return to the negotiations table to end the Angolan conflict and sign the ceasefire. The MPLA will continue to pay the consequence of its indecision, as long as it does not decide to definitely respond to the peace appeal forwarded by UNITA.

Our country free or death. United we shall win.
Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, July 31, 1990
The Chief of Staff, Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben, General

*** Portugal To Revamp Military Industries**

*90AF0351B Lisbon JORNAL DE O DIA
in Portuguese 1 Jul 90 p 7*

[Text] At the invitation of the Luanda Government, and in the context of the protocol on cooperation signed last February in Lisbon, a team from the Portuguese Armed Forces is studying the reconversion and opening of the military industries in Angola.

The Portuguese team, headed by the deputy director of the Army's General Workshops for Uniforms and Equipment (OGFE), has been visiting the existing facilities and machinery since Monday. It is gathering information for a field equipment factory project, and another for light metal working in Luanda, or in the suburb of Viana, approximately 20 km from the capital.

The contacts between the OGFE team and the Mobilizing Group for Military-Interest Industries of the Angolan Defense Ministry will relate to the possible supplying of manufacturing equipment and raw materials, and the training of advisers in Portugal, as well as the follow-up of the initial phase of work activity by Portuguese technicians.

According to a source from the Portuguese delegation, the initial study focuses on equipment and metal working areas, but it may include others if this first project proves successful. For the past two years, Luanda has been negotiating an agreement with a Portuguese civilian firm involving uniforms and footwear.

A local source was of the opinion that, if an agreement is reached, the Angolan target will be to begin the manufacturing activity by the second half of 1991 at the latest. The purpose of this is to reduce imports of equipment and, in time, to achieve self-sufficiency.

The types of financing and funds to be invested have not yet been determined. Luanda wants an agreement with Portugal in this area, and expects to receive, within a maximum of three months, the Portuguese proposal for a factory to employ from 350 to 400 workers.

Sources in Angola and Portugal stressed that the project to rehabilitate the Angolan military industries involves a study on their reconversion for civilian purposes, and that the project takes into consideration their appropriate sizing for future peacetime.

The equipment project will be followed by a study of a light metal working factory (for beds and bunks). An Angolan source remarked: "It is not a very ambitious project, and it is aimed at self-sufficiency only in a few areas."

The current mission from the OGFE follows the agreement concluded in Lisbon during February, on the occasion of the visit paid by the Angolan vice defense minister, Colonel Antonio Paulo Kassoma. At that time, it was decided to train members of the Angolan military in establishments, and to provide goods and services in programs to be specified.

* Everyday Life in Luanda Described

90AF0249B Lisbon *EXPRESSO* in Portuguese
2 Jun 90 pp 52-53

[Article by Henrique Monteiro: "The Kingdom of Black Marketeering"]

[Text] The typical cultural and restaurant center of Mae Negra in Cuca district in Luanda would charge 8,000 kwanzas (Akz) per person for an Angolan meal and dancing to a live band. The price (40 Portuguese contos, according to the official market rate) corresponds to nearly twice the minimum wage paid by industry, and the two *EXPRESSO* reporters would discover that, after spending five days in Angola, they still had not needed any local currency.

The friendly Angolan who accompanied them on these dancing excursions told us that the problem was solved with \$18 (about 2,700 escudos). And that is what he did: he bought some beers, which were sold on the "black market" at the rate of 1,500 Akz per bottle, for a sum total of 36,000 Akz, more than enough for three admissions or for a plane trip to Cape Verde.

A simple school problem such as: "Francisca went to the market and spent 1,000 kwanzas; how many escudos did she spend?" has two answers: 75 escudos, if Francisca is not stupid and does the same thing that all the Angolans do; or, five contos, in the event she does not know the rules of the game.

Provisions are not in short supply in Luanda. The large markets, graced by names such as "Roque Santeiro," "Trapalhoes," or "Ajuda Marido" (unfortunately "Tira Cueca" no longer exists), have everything from videos and television sets to furniture and clothing, and

including natural products from the land such as the famous "Cabinda wood," which, according to local publicity, if taken in the morning, "keeps you going until the middle of the afternoon."

There is only one problem with these markets where, unlike the government shops, nothing is wanting: they sell in "convertible kwanzas," a euphemism which means that the currency is not worth the 30 escudos proclaimed by the People's Bank of Angola, but only \$0.75, or 75 reales, something which has not existed as a value since the time of our grandparents.

If a factory worker earns about 4,000 Akz, how can he live? The general answer is "I don't know." Nobody knows how the "Roque Santeiro" fills up every day with people who buy a little of everything at "convertible" prices. According to some, it is the "Zairians," people from the northern part of Angola, former immigrants from Zaire who go back to their country to do business (although in Luanda it is believed that many of them are actually Zairians). According to others, better informed, the money flows in torrents on the parallel market, thereby allowing at least the residents of Luanda to live a much more comfortable life than in the interior.

An economist who belongs to the "Independent Democrats"—a group of Angolans who are not aligned with any of the warring movements—told *EXPRESSO* that Angola's economy is "completely dollarized." Because of that, he added, we were [not] surprised that at the end of five days in this country, we had still not spent a single kwanza.

Inflation on the parallel market is all the same very high—about 30 percent. On the official market, of course, there is no inflation. Angola pays its international obligations regularly and on time, and the government maintains thousands of unproductive jobs, because of the war or the shortage of raw materials.

In the midst of all this economic confusion, the country produces large quantities of petroleum (industrial production of diamonds is virtually profitless, although private businesses in this sector flourish). It is oil that pays the shipment by air of all supplies (food, fuel, arms, etc.) to the interior of the country, where they are needed. And it is also because of oil that there is virtually no external debt.

And, with the exception of exploration of the oil fields in Cabinda and northern Angola, there is practically nothing else produced. Everything is obtained "on the black market."

"Dozens of factories have been imported, and there are none. Only one manioc factory, bought on a turn-key basis, which was already imported seven times," a Luanda official told me.

'La Dolce Vita'

It is said that in Saigon, completely surrounded by guerrillas, night life was lively as if the next day did not

exist. In Luanda, although the military situation is not so desperate, the night time is. "Everyone goes around drunk," an Angolan reporter told me, describing the night life in the capital. People gather and drink in "private homes," or in "cultural centers," a euphemism for the dance parlors.

The obligatory gatherings run from midnight (it was temporarily moved back to 0900 hours) to 0500 hours, when the parties end. The atmosphere is a mixture of despair and alcohol, which reminds one of the ambience of films on Vietnam.

The new generation has nothing to do with socialism or Marxism, or even the war, and if the bombs had not dropped in Luanda, and if it were not for the constant shortage of water and power, the war would be something very distant for them.

"People have been living with the war in the provinces for about 30 years, but we do not have to go around feeling sad because of that," a young person in one of the dance parlors told me.

The door to the "Paralelo 2000," perhaps the "cultural center" most in vogue, is something worth seeing. Cars and motorcycles accelerate to the door and conversations revolve around sex and drugs. Nothing to remind one of the poverty, except maybe the trash accumulating in the streets.

The music you hear the most is African; as for European music, most of it goes back to the decades of the 60's and 70's. The atmosphere is freakish, out of fashion.

The most common jokes are about the Cubans—they are no longer viewed as the internationalists who came to fight on the side of the Angolan people, but as some kind of mentally retarded people who only like to eat pork. The most educated conversations are on the level of cheap psychology. There is a word which one always hesitates to use, but which fits here like a glove: "decadence."

Rich and Poor

The gap between the people who live off of government jobs or the party bureaucracy and those who work on their own is huge. The former can get together with the "cooperas" (the term used for the cooperative workers), and some earn on the order of \$12,000 (1,800 contos) a month. In districts such as Alvalde (in Luanda), they live in luxurious homes left behind by the Portuguese. Life seems easy and the lack of electricity is overcome by privately owned generators. In districts such as Samba or B.O. (Bairro Operario), you see scenes which makes Musgueira look like a luxury suburb.

The first group spend their weekends at Mussulo, a pleasant island near Luanda, to which they travel by boat. They get around in expensive cars and buy in "convertible kwanza" shops.

For them, everything is simplified by a trip abroad. Every office worker who travels outside Angola is entitled to an allowance of the order of \$200 (30 contos) a day. Let us assume they come to Portugal. They stay in a cheap boarding house, they eat at a friend's home or in a tavern, and they manage to save between \$100 and \$150 a day, or from 200,000 to 300,000 kwanzas a day on the parallel market.

For the others, life is difficult. Thousands of people who have been maimed in the war, orphans, and displaced people have joined their ranks. Among them are the most visible "black market" agents, some of whom are little more than seven or eight years old. You only need go to the "tobacco shop," the name by which Antonio Barroso street is known, and stop your car, to find yourself surrounded by children selling Portuguese and American cigarettes at parallel market prices.

Deterioration

Before independence, the Commercial Bank of Angola was housed in one of the highest buildings in Luanda. On the top of the building, the colonists took the initials and made the phrase "'Bai' Continues Here." Since 11 November 1975, when the bank became the People's Bank of Angola, the phrase changed to "'Bai' Stops Here."

In truth, Luanda has come to a stop. What was accomplished has begun to deteriorate, and there has been little new construction. The only exception is an enormous mausoleum for the late President Agostinho Neto, in the form of a rocket pointed at the sky, topped with the letters RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

The building, under construction for years, entailed the filling in and levelling of a beach, and it cannot be photographed, since it is a "strategic object."

Moreover, virtually no photographs can be taken in the city, such is the zeal of the leaders who are concerned about their image. This situation is practically unheard of anywhere in the world, and even led the JORNAL DE ANGOLA to refer to the exaggerated restrictions on foreign and Angolan photographers.

As for the rest, the Luanda which endures has a natural beauty. At night, when you cannot see the broken-down buildings that need paint and window panes, and if the electricity is not cut off, you can imagine that you are in a beautiful city, looking only at the lights of the bay and the island.

During the day, however, the spectacle is altogether different. There is hardly a garden or green space left; even the office buildings in the downtown area are dilapidated, and not just on the outside; to find an elevator that works is virtually a miracle; public transportation is practically nonexistent, except for the popular "processo 500," trucks with box cars that carry people like cattle, for 500 kwanzas.

As with everything, the city has its attractions. In what other place could one see rats in a five star hotel belonging to an international chain, or cockroaches in the minibars in the rooms? As one of the officials of a hotel chain said with a tongue in cheek: "It is always good for people not to forget where they are."

* Politburo Member Explains 'Democratization'

90AF0249C Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
2 Jun 90 p 53

[Text] On large billboards everywhere—and in all the official documents—1990 is described as "the year of the Third Congress and democratization." It is a fact that the Third Congress of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] is the object of great expectations. But the same thing cannot be said of the publicized "democratization"—since the concepts proposed by the party leaders in connection with this objective are so vague.

Roberto de Almeida, a member of the MPLA Politburo and the head of the ideology sector (which makes him an authentic minister of information and, more importantly, propaganda), explained to EXPRESSO that this democratization would be achieved by "admitting as party members persons who up to now have not been eligible." These persons include "those who belong to a religious faith, small proprietors, and other categories." In view of the upheaval caused by perestroika, this clearly appears to be a small concession.

According to this leader known as a hardliner (although presented as less radical than the president of the People's Assembly, Lucio Lara), the Third MPLA Congress, initially scheduled for December but moved up to July, has yet to take steps towards this democratization that he considers to be important: extend the power to the people in the municipalities and communities; reestablish the post of prime minister; and, allow independents to run as candidates for the office of deputy, and maybe even for the presidency—although this, as he himself admits, has not yet been decided and is just a possibility.

'Crisis of Implementation'

With about 65,000 members, the MPLA controls the entire Angolan Government apparatus, or what is left of it. For the head of the ideology sector, these 65,000 militants include no more than 5,000 Marxist-Leninists, so the party cannot be termed communist. "The MPLA-PT has always allowed different opinions in its ranks," he underlined, although we all know what happened to some dissident members, such as the Active Revolt or the Nito Alves group.

This apparent distancing from Marxism and communism ends when talk turns to Eastern Europe and the so-called "real socialism." Here, Roberto de Almeida evokes Cunhal, but with substantially weaker arguments: "The crisis is not a crisis of socialism, but the mistakes

have been in its implementation. The system in itself, however, cannot be blamed."

The fact that some party leaders, including the head of the ideology sector himself, have referred to the prospect of a multiparty system can be explained by the fact that "the existence of more than one party is not incompatible with socialism." But, Roberto de Almeida stresses that a multiparty system is not for now: first the war must be ended and the country organized, so that the essential census can be taken.

How can you reconcile the fact that the objective of the party leaders is to set up a multiparty system with the fact that television is constantly making propaganda on a single party? This is an issue that the head of ideology does not find contradictory. "At this stage, we are recommending a single party system, but at another stage it will be different."

According to him, the time that each "historic stage" will last cannot be precisely defined, because it is impossible to estimate how many years it will take for a multiparty system to reach Angola, at least through an MPLA decree, provided that the party does not change its mind in the meantime.

Of course, the arguments of moderates could change the situation at the Third Congress. Although the statements made by Roberto de Almeida show little desire for democratization, the statements made by Foreign Affairs Minister Van Dunem "Loy" to EXPRESSO the day before seemed to point to the need for a popular referendum on a multiparty system. According to Loy (regarded as close to President Eduardo dos Santos), "we need to create the conditions for a multiparty system," although he admits that "it is difficult to speak in terms of time, until we have a cease-fire."

Madagascar

* Public Security Deemed 'Insufficient'

90AF0367A Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE
in French 19 Jun 90 p 6

[Editorial by Serge Randrianilana: "Let's Get to the Root of the Evil!"]

[Text] Not a day goes by nowadays that is not marked by ignoble deeds committed by crooks of every description. Almost all the regions are experiencing these reprehensible acts that not only terrorize the population but also, to an even greater extent, slow economic development. Today, the fear of crime has taken hold of urban and rural areas alike. And, despite the very courageous counterattack of the public security forces, the success rate of such undertakings is decidedly insufficient!

Does this mean that the number of policemen responsible for maintaining law and order nationwide is insignificant? The answer to this question is no, although top officials at the Interior and Justice ministries recently alluded to the

lack of human and material resources at their disposal. Aside from the deterioration of the motor vehicles used in pursuing lawbreakers, it is important to emphasize the fact that vehicle maintenance is not what it used to be—due to a lack of financial resources! The result is that criminals of every stripe sometimes take advantage of this to give free rein to their vile machinations.

The last straw is that we often witness a sort of powerlessness on the part of both the watch committees and the public security forces. The latter are many times reduced to asking private citizens (families of victims or other good Samaritans) to lend them cars and gasoline in order to accomplish their mission.

It should also be noted that, over time, the criminals have shown a spirit of organization. Their attacks are multiplying and occur day and night with incredible violence. In the face of this situation, the people no longer know where to turn. The local authorities to whom they address their complaints simply give up.

Indeed, what can you say when you see criminal pursuit operations in which local and national police give chase on foot?

The disastrous consequences of this chronic situation are exacting a grim and heavy toll on the living conditions of the taxpaying citizen.

Is it not time to take a serious look at our entire policy on this most burning issue? The people are suffering.

* Slight Increase in Economic Growth Reported

90AF0367D Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE
in French 19 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by Franck Raharison: "Miracle or Mirage"]

[Text] After those 1980's, throughout which we heard only groans and cries of danger from the Malagasy business establishment and other economic agents [as published]. During the abovementioned period, especially at the beginning of the past decade, the industrial environment was hostile from every point of view.

The bugbear of collectivization was brandished here and there. Now the authorities in charge and the economic agents have begun to change their tune. Today, many of these domestic and foreign businessmen no longer dispute that wealth is created by business and that the future of the country depends on the health and efficiency of business. However, business is still fragile and is susceptible to the slightest political, economic, or social disturbance. Indeed, the many debates and struggles have weakened various sectors of the economy.

Thus, it can very cautiously be said that the state of the domestic economy has gone from red to yellow. A slight improvement has been noted.

According to the latest statistics, which focus on the secondary sector, the general production index has gone from 101.4 in 1988 to 108.7 in 1989, an increase of seven percent (base year: 1982).

In the food industry, sugar production registered a gain of five percent following the reinstatement of SIRAMA [Malagasy Sugar Company]. Beer production has recovered, too, with an increase of 15.4 percent, thanks to the solution of the packaging problem. A slight improvement—over 2.5 percent—has also been noted in cotton cloth manufacturing. However, we are still far from the production levels of the early 1980's.

According to official figures, the paper industry appears to be performing well. Paper production has grown steadily from 1987 to 1989, with an increase of 18.5 percent in 1988 and 10.5 percent last year. In the chemical industry, the index went from 133.1 in 1988 to 156.2 in 1989. Despite strong foreign competition, local soap production has held its course with an increase of over 28.6 percent. Candle production is also experiencing a boom (+5.1 percent).

In contrast, paint production failed to withstand the onslaught of imported products; this specific sector shrank by 8.4 percent. The steady growth in the production of oxygen (+2.5 percent) and acetylene (+6.5 percent) is linked to industries upstream.

However, there has been a steady decline in the production of automobile storage batteries (-16.6 percent) and small electric batteries (-4.6 percent)—one of the hot topics in industrial circles.

The Ministry of the Economy and Planning's economic and financial report gives two causes for this trend: decreased purchasing power and competition from foreign products. The index for this sector fell by 139.5 percent in 1988 and 131.8 percent last year.

A similar trend can be seen in construction materials. Cement production has shrunk steadily since 1987. This index went from 123.8 percent in 1987 to just 71.8 in 1989. The decline is explained by the shutdown of the CIMA [expansion unknown] plant and NCA's [expansion unknown] difficulties.

All in all, while the future looks a bit brighter, business circles remain unsatisfied. The fact is that production incentives could not be more insufficient.

Moreover, the bureaucracy and government administration in general are still highly criticized. The full weight of the employer/welfare state remains, despite promises.

Once again, the state will be required to loosen controls! Despite everything, the people—especially the neediest—have yet to feel the effects of this relative economic growth. When will we have growth for everyone?

Mozambique

Frelimo Politburo Approves Multiparty System

MB3107211190 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] President Chissano announced in Maputo this evening that a meeting of the Political Bureau [Politburo] of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party held in the country's capital this evening decided that conditions have been created for a multiparty system in Mozambique. Speaking at a news conference, Chissano said that this was the unanimous view of the Politburo, following an assessment of the recently held debates on the draft constitution proposals.

President Joaquim Chissano stressed that the Politburo will not be able to make a decision on that issue since its views will be submitted to the next session of the Central Committee.

He said that during the study of the draft proposals on the revision of the constitution the majority of the people favored a one-party system, but there were many others who favored a multiparty system. President Joaquim Chissano stressed: Thus, the Politburo members realized that it would not be just to prevent people who want to form their parties as long as the fundamental principles of law and order are adhered to, and peaceful means are used.

He said that the guidelines for the drafting of a law on parties are being studied in order to implement a multiparty system. This is designed to prevent chaos, division, and the outbreak of new wars. President Joaquim Chissano pointed out that the Frelimo Party is not willing to compromise on the defense of national unity and peace. He said that should the Frelimo Party Central Committee approve it, a multiparty system could be introduced at the general elections scheduled for 1991.

Answering a question posed by a journalist regarding the law on political parties, Chissano said it was not designed to create barriers that would allow Frelimo to operate alone.

Asked to comment on whether the establishment of a multiparty system would be tantamount to recognizing Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] as a party, President Joaquim Chissano said that the organization could not at present be regarded as a political party. However, he saw no problem in Renamo eventually meeting the criteria to be proposed.

Prime Minister Meets Portuguese Foreign Minister

MB0108060290 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Prime Minister Mario Machungo has spoken of the need for Mozambique and Portugal to intensify their contacts to enable them to closely follow political developments in their two countries which are linked by

historical ties. Machungo said this in Maputo late yesterday afternoon when he received Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro.

In his meeting with Mozambican minister of culture, the Portuguese foreign minister described the existing cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal in the field of culture as exemplary. Joao de Deus Pinheiro stressed that his country will continue to cooperate with Mozambique in the cultural field.

* Capture of Ngungwe Base Termed FPLM Victory

90AF0286A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1, 3 Jun 90
pp 12-15

[Article by AIM correspondent Cassimo Ginabay especially for TEMPO]

[Text] A few kilometers from the border with South Africa lay one of the most important bases of the armed bandits in southern Mozambique, now under the control of the Mozambican Army.

The strategic base of Ngungwe was the starting point of acts of terror and destruction against Mozambican civilians and organizations in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane, in the south of the country.

It was in connection with this base that the bandits received war materiel from South Africa—materiel which was then channeled to other bases occupied by criminals operating in those provinces.

Monday afternoon a team of Mozambican journalists visited what was considered to be the bandits' "most secure" base located 1.5 km from the South African border.

This base was attacked several times but not until 14 May was it occupied by the Mozambican Army using aerial and land weaponry.

During the capture of the base, at least 12 armed bandits were killed and a variety of items belonging to the people was recovered.

The mountainous area of Ngungwe possesses good agricultural potential and enviable animal life. The soil is rich for agricultural production. These factors and its proximity to the South African border are some of the reasons why the bandits chose this location for their sanctuary.

The bandits constructed a makeshift road linking the base to South Africa, presumably to facilitate the flow of war materiel and other items of logistic support originating from South Africa.

With an area of 4 square kilometers, Ngungwe's strategic base was protected by three advanced posts which were strafed by the artillery of the Mozambican Army.

The small zinc cabin brought from South Africa and used to house the so-called commander of the bandits

known as "Varreia" was completely destroyed by the gunfire of the Mozambican Armed Forces.

The scenario inside the base, composed of hundreds of cabins, is worthy of a scene from Dante's *Inferno*. Motorized vehicles, beds with broken frames, household appliances, soft-drink cans, and other items with the label "Made in South Africa" were strewn throughout the base.

"It was here that the wounded bandits and captives were treated," said a soldier, pointing out a miserable cabin containing a few crutches and a half-destroyed stretcher.

According to a number of soldiers who participated in the capture of the base, this cabin was a first-aid station which served to treat the wounded bandits.

"The capture of this base was a serious blow for the bandits," said Captain Lazaro Menete, commander of the troops that attacked the base.

Despite the destruction of the base, the Army is continuing to search the peripheral areas of that site in an attempt to find war materiel which may have been buried when the bandits fled toward South Africa.

In view of the strategic importance of the base, the bandits launched five counterattacks during the seven days which followed the capture of the base, but all were repelled.

Commenting on the counterattacks, an officer said that the bandits' attempt to recapture the base is probably explained by the fact that large quantities of weaponry coming from South Africa are still hidden in the area in question.

"A significant number of bandits fled toward South Africa, and it is those individuals who are regrouping in an attempt to recapture the base," said an officer.

In the vicinity of the base there are large tracts of land planted with corn and practically ready to harvest. According to the Mozambican military, this would help supply the bandits with food for an entire year.

"But at the present time, everything is under the control of the Mozambican Army," said another officer who had taken part in the battle involving the capture of the Ngungwe strategic base.

The Mozambican military denied that it had crossed or violated South African soil in pursuing the bandits.

"Some of the bandits fled to no-man's land," said an officer, "but despite this we did not pursue them."

The bandits' flight to the interior of South Africa serves once more, as in the past, to confirm the sanctuary which this country offers to the criminals of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance].

When the team of journalists was already on its way back to Maputo, the commander of the Mozambican Air Force helicopter alerted us to the presence of bandits near the South African border.

A number of those criminals were stationed near a creek ready to prepare the day's meal when they were attacked by two rockets fired from the aircraft which we were following.

* Limpopo Railway Project Enters Last Phase

90AF0232C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 May 90 p 1

[Text] The project to repair the "Limpopo Corridor" in the southern part of the country, which was begun in 1987, is now at an advanced stage, with the restoration of 300 km of the line between Maputo and Chicualacuala, leaving only about 234 km before completion of the project by the end of next year. As NOTICIAS found out from the project director, Engineer Anibal Manave, the first phase of the program has thus been completed, a program that, among other goals, included restoring part of the port of Maputo.

Of a total of \$150 million made available for the project by various foreign organizations, including a part of the funds in national currency that was supplied by the Bank of Mozambique, up to the present moment just about \$45 million has been spent.

The 300 km that have been restored include a part of the line that extends between the city of Maputo and a point in the district of Manhica (under the responsibility of the Brigade to Improve the South), and a second section which extends from the border with Zimbabwe, in the Chicualacuala district, to the locality of Mabalane (under the responsibility of a Zimbabwean company.)

"In spite of some problems, which are due to the lack of locomotives to transport the materials we need to implement the project, the work has been progressing at a satisfactory rate, suggesting that by the end of next year we will have the entire length of the corridor restored," stated Engineer Manave.

There are nearly 1,000 Mozambican workers involved in this project, counting workers, engineers, technicians, track layers, and office helpers, among others, all of whom are arduously involved in the project.

In addition to the restoration of the railway line in the above-mentioned sections, the first phase of restoration also envisioned repairing a total of 18 cranes in the port of Maputo, restoring the factory that makes concrete railway cross-ties in Umbeluzi and the Machava plant [estaleiro] which solders rails, as well as the installation of a new stone-crushing machine in Matoia-R.o.

Included in the initial part of the second and final phase of the program, work should begin shortly on restoring all the existing bridges along the railway corridor, including the biggest one which spans the Limpopo River, as well as restoration work on the houses and stations that are spread out along the line.

Complementary Actions

As a result of the restoration of the manufacturing and processing units for supplies that are used on the railway, such as stone, wooden cross-ties, rails, and gravel, the process of repairing the railway corridor has not suffered from major slow-downs, except on some occasions when the supply of electrical energy has been cut off, making it impossible to process the stone.

Also included in the general plan, according to director Anibal Manave, is the proposal to set up management groups to supply energy and water to the stations, as well as to repair railway cars at the General Railway Offices in Maputo. These cars will be put into service after the project has been completely finished.

At the port of Maputo, in addition to 18 cranes which have been repaired, restoration work has begun on the port structures themselves. These structures will serve the railway corridor. In addition, paving and drainage work on the port facilities has been done.

Engineer Manave also stated that a major portion of the investment will be made during this second phase of the project, with the arrival of major shipments of equipment coming from various donor countries.

For the national economy, the fact that the Limpopo corridor is operational takes on major importance in the transportation of merchandise, which passes through the port of Maputo, on the way from and to neighboring countries, such as in the specific cases of Zimbabwe and Botswana. These two countries are also participating in the implementation of the project to restore the line.

With respect to Zimbabwe, the Limpopo railway corridor will make it possible to export heavy products from that country, namely steel, asbestos, sugar, and corn, among others. Exporting these products in large volumes can be done only through the port of Maputo.

Otherwise, this line, which upon its completion will have a total length of 534 km from Maputo to Chicualacuala, will certainly make it possible to transport passengers to and from the various points which are served by the line.

* Areas of Zambezia Menaced by Famine

90AF0257A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
29 May 90 p 1

[Text] At least 320 people died in the first two weeks of March of this year in the community of Mugulama, district of Ile, in Zambezia Province, victims of hunger. As of last month, approximately 20 persons were dying each day from the same cause in that area, according to a source representing the World Vision Program. The same source said that this organization has just established an aerial connection between Gile and Mugulama aimed at providing emergency assistance to the more than 45,000 residents and war refugees concentrated in that locality, thus alleviating the serious crisis caused by

the food shortage, a shortage which might otherwise lead to the loss of more human beings.

Mugulama was occupied by armed bandits for a little more than a year, that is, from October 1988 to December 1989, and from 10 to 13 January of the current year. Its population is estimated at 45,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are succumbing from famine and disease.

The principal diseases considered responsible for many of the deaths are diarrhea, bronchitis, and "quashiorok" (a disease caused by the lack of protein in the organism). Without referring to age or sex, the principal victims are children: who, not being able to resist these diseases and hunger itself, are dying by the dozen every day.

In April of this year, steps were taken to airlift food and production equipment from Gile to Mugulama.

The situation in Mugulama continues to be critical but might be controlled, according to our informant. Planes participating in the World Vision Program and trucks from the province's Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN) in Zambezia are continuing to arrive with emergency aid for the more than 45,000 inhabitants.

In addition to the emergency aid being supplied to this area of Zambezia Province, the organization in question has allocated the sum of \$400,000 to help cover expenses in the next two months.

A portion of the aforementioned allocation was used to provide the area with the following items: 4,000 packages of vegetable seeds, 25,000 manioc sprouts, 5.7 tons of beans, 6,000 tons of papaya seeds, 6,000 hoes, 3,000 machetes, 500 pieces of canvas for making tents, water tanks, and first-aid kits, among other articles.

John Yale, director of the World Vision Program, said that the above action is aimed at saving the lives of the thousands of residents who are suffering hardships and that the action in question is to be unleashed in cooperation with local government organizations. Among the individuals involved in the procedure are the emergency coordinator and the provincial director of the DPCCN in Zambezia.

Those involved in the emergency-aid program applicable to Mugulama believe that there are other areas in the district which are in still worse condition.

It is reported in Zambezia that there are thousands of people recently released from captivity by the armed bandits who are in urgent need of food and clothing.

John Yale cited the example of a number of localities which are particularly hard hit by famine and disease. Among these are Lugela, Pinda, Morrumbala, and Ile. "Most of these districts and localities are now accessible by land, having received protection," he said.

He then went on to say that the roads which were closed are now open in order to permit the thousands of people who were suffering hardship to receive assistance.

A Total of 9,000 Children Will Be Vaccinated

Meanwhile, Hector Jalipa, connected with the World Vision Program's health and nutrition department, said that an expanded vaccination program is now underway in that part of Ile District.

Approximately 9,000 children will be vaccinated against measles and tuberculosis. Unfortunately, these figures, according to our informant, are not reliable inasmuch as they have a tendency to increase.

"Every day from 20 to 60 children are reported to be in need of vaccine. These children are from six to 12 years old," said our source. The vaccination program also extends to pregnant women and nursing mothers.

This action, which is being taken in cooperation with the province's health officials, will be extended for several months, according to our source of information, inasmuch as this has proved necessary.

Urged to express an opinion on the principal diseases afflicting the children, the director of the Health and Nutrition Program stressed measles, tuberculosis, and quashiorkor as being the most serious.

In Hector Jalipa's opinion, there is an extreme need to continue to provide medical assistance to Mugulama for several months to reduce the mortality rate.

He also said that the World Food Program [WFP] has given its support in the way of foodstuffs. Among the products donated by the WFP there are 8,000 tons of skimmed milk and 8,000 tons of sugar. Another group—UNDRO [expansion unknown]—also supplied 8,000 tons of cookies and crackers, high in protein.

*** Displaced Persons in Chokwe Receive Land**

90AF0232D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 May 90 p 3

[Text] Caritas of Mozambique, a religious and humanitarian organization in the district of Chokwe, recently obtained the concession to make use of 300 hectares of land, which are to be distributed to people who have been displaced and affected by the war. These displaced people are presently being housed in that area of the province of Gaza. The concession and subsequent distribution of these lands, part of which—250 hectares—has been plowed, is aimed essentially at making it possible for those people to be able to produce their own food on those lands, thus contributing toward alleviating the suffering of hundreds of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from neighboring countries.

This information was recently supplied to our reporters by Cacilda Timissa, the representative of Caritas of Mozambique in Chokwe, who pointed out that the lands

that are to be distributed to the displaced people, most of whom have been repatriated from the Republic of Zimbabwe and from South Africa, will be irrigated by two motorized pumps that are to be installed.

In order for the work of plowing and irrigating the lands to get done—work that is estimated to cost 90 million meticals—, Caritas of Mozambique has contacted another nongovernmental organization for financing, as a way of participating also in rebuilding the life of Mozambicans who have been victimized by the war and by natural calamities.

Furthermore, as our source stated, it is also the goal of her organization to do something to alleviate the pain and misfortune of the people, [passage illegible]...food, seeds, means of production, and clothing, among others.

And it is within this spirit that last year, for example, Caritas of Mozambique gave its support to nearly 2,000 Mozambicans who had been repatriated, mainly aimed at eliminating the outbreak of various diseases, namely measles and malnutrition, which were threatening to decimate many children.

In addition to distributing land to repatriated people, Caritas of Mozambique envisages creating grange-type organizations on site where, among other things, Mozambicans who have been repatriated from neighboring countries will be able to go to learn improved techniques of crop production and maintenance of farm equipment.

Parallel to the activities that are to be carried out by this religious and humanitarian organization from our country, other activities are also being carried out by the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters [DPPCCN], in an effort to alleviate the people's suffering.

In fact, according to what Gilberto Cambaco from the DPPCCN office in Gaza stated, more than 11,000 hectares of land have been distributed to those citizens who have fled the war, and who, due to the fertility of the soil, are slowly finding the way to produce for their own sustenance.

He added that in Chokwe, there are today 67,000 displaced persons who have come mainly from the districts of Chicualacuala, Mabalane, Chigubo, and Chibuto, who have received seeds and farm tools from the DPPCCN so that they can stop depending on outside help.

It is reported that, in order to ensure greater profitability from the lands that are to be distributed to the displaced people in Chokwe, Caritas of Mozambique has contacted the Lutheran project which will make an agrarian technician available to provide instruction to the farmers.

*** Joint Enterprises With USSR Envisaged**

90AF0232A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 May 90 p 8

[Text] Contacts between Mozambique and the Soviet Union are already under way aimed at creating joint

ventures, according to an announcement made recently in Maputo by the vice-president of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies (USFS), Vladimir Vorenienko, who was visiting our country. Vorenienko added that such contacts are being established in Mozambique at the level of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP).

Vorenienko, who has now returned to Moscow after a two-week visit to our country, held several meetings in Maputo with members of the offices of AMASP in the provinces of Maputo and Nampula, aimed particularly at hammering out the details of the above-mentioned project.

Among the various agreed provisions in the area of cooperation at the level of both parties is the financing that is being provided by USFS to restore the buildings of AMASP's provincial headquarters in Nampula and to create a school to teach the Russian language in that part of the country.

Of the various contacts carried out between the two parties, it was proposed that the city of Nampula be paired as a sister city with a Soviet counterpart within the scope of expanding cooperation between the two associations.

With the pairing of Nampula with a Soviet sister city, there will be two cities in Mozambique that have relationships of this type at the level of the association, according to the Russian visitor.

Meanwhile, according to agreements that were signed during the visit of the vice-president, the USFS is going to make available nearly 40 scholarships for Mozambicans to study in the Soviet Union this year. These scholarships will be administered by AMASP.

NOTICIAS was able to find out further that a delegation from AMASP will visit the Soviet Union this coming June for the purpose of reviewing the current state of relations between the two parties.

* Failure of Pemba Water Supply Project Examined

90AF0337A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Jun 90 p 1

[Commentary by Rogerio Siteo: "The Fiasco of a Project"]

[Text] About one year after the deadline stipulated when the construction contract for the Pemba water supply project was awarded, the completion date for construction is still indefinite, awaiting the Italian promise that \$2 million would be made available for the decisive component. At the beginning of June, the Danes, through DANIDA [Danish Agency for International Development], delivered the equipment for another important component, valued at 3,950,000 kroner, which is already being set up. But the problem is that the project cannot be completed until the Italian promise is fulfilled.

According to reliable information which was subsequently verified by NOTICIAS with the National Water

Board, there was a commitment on the part of the Italians to reinforce the project's budget to the tune of nearly \$2 million. But, due to "reasons of bureaucratic red tape," there has not been a clear answer or clarification of when that sum might be delivered.

According to the same source, this is a matter of a decisive component, without which the project cannot be completed. This is a rather deplorable fact when nearly \$25 million has already been "buried" in the installation of a 54-km water main, which starts at the Metuge area, and on civilian construction projects. This situation is turning what is generally considered to be the biggest social undertaking in Pemba since independence into a fiasco.

The specific equipment in question is the special tubing that links the water main to the reservoirs, as well as different types of valves. It is also a matter of the system to protect against hydraulic shock, and spare parts.

Danish Component

Although somewhat behind schedule, the equipment financed by the Danish governmental cooperative organization DANIDA, valued at 3,905,000 [as published] kroner, has now been in Pemba since the beginning of this month. This equipment is now being set up, and it is thought that the job will take about five months.

The above-mentioned equipment, which is being furnished by the Danish firm Grundfos, is namely hydro-mechanical, hydroelectric pumps, electric control panels (transformers), and hydraulic control equipment, by means of an instrument panel which will centralize all the information, operations, and shortcomings of the water supply system for the city of Pemba when it comes on line.

This component is being set up by the Mozambican firm Hidromoc [State Hydraulics Enterprise] with technical assistance from the Danish firm that is furnishing the equipment, Grundfos. "We are satisfied with the work that is being done by Hidromoc. So far, they have done a serious, responsible job," the same source stated to NOTICIAS.

Consequences

According to the technicians connected with the project, it is feared that, with the postponed and still unpredictable completion date of the construction work, when the missing component is finally delivered, some problems could arise with the equipment that was installed a long time ago, especially in the drilling field. Consequently, this could require dismantling some of the equipment and cleaning it, which will run up the cost.

Otherwise, the demobilization of the Italian technical assistance from the CMC company (there is just one such technician still left in Pemba), which will later require remobilization of the technical assistance and also of the equipment, will certainly, according to what the same

sources assured us, mean that the \$2 million promised will prove to be inadequate, due to some unanticipated operations which are likely to be caused by the delay in the availability of the additional financing.

Meanwhile, the water shortage is continuing to worsen in the city of Pemba, where the increasingly obsolete old system is incapable of meeting the demand for water from the more than 70,000 inhabitants who currently live in Pemba. Prospects for an immediate solution are dim.

* DPCCN Reports on Displaced People in Nampula

90AF0323A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
21 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Displaced persons and victims of the war in Nampula Province have already received most of the goods donated by the various agencies, although some material is still being lost or diverted in handling, according to Rodney Sidloski, logistical adviser of the Provincial Department for Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters (DPCCN). Sidloski said it was possible, in this phase to make hoes and machetes available to the needy in almost all the districts, as a way of encouraging self-sufficiency.

Data collected by the nongovernmental organization CARE, in conjunction with the DPCCN, indicate that 95 percent of the displaced persons are peasants who are living in settlements and are capable of farming.

This has been verified at a time when, surprisingly, the displaced persons are found to have considerable quantities of agricultural products, surplus from previous agricultural campaigns. These peasants are usually working their farm plots at night, by moonlight.

When the DPCCN studied the situation in the province, among the displaced persons themselves, it was noted that the solution to the problem of hunger among the needy lies in supplying them with farm implements.

"Thus, it would be economical and more profitable to provide a family of five with two hoes and a machete and 20 km of various kinds of seed for each agricultural campaign. This support could be provided at one-sixteenth of the cost of supplying foodstuffs and clothing," our source observed.

For their part, the displaced persons need the services of technical specialists in agriculture to oversee their production. The peasants are apt to farm in unsuitable locations and when they have stands of cassava, for example, they keep moving them from one farm plot to another, until the plants wither and are of no use to them.

In recent years, the ability to monitor and assist the needy people in the province has improved. Last month, the Provincial Emergency Commission delivered more than 1,400 tons of products, including food and clothing, to beneficiaries in 27 accommodation centers.

Aid Unnecessary by Year's End

According to our source, the goods are delivered directly, as a way to impose greater control, because there are still instances of loss and diversion of goods, either at the port or at the warehouses. The loss amounts to about 16 percent, eight percent of which occurs in the warehouses. These losses at the warehouses, considered intolerable, have been reported to the police authorities and the alleged thieves are already in police custody.

To regulate the distribution of products to the displaced persons, the advisory agency, CARE, has adopted the method of purchasing products in Malema to be channeled to the displaced persons in Angoche, Moma, and other districts, while studies are under way to verify the situation of the displaced persons, since brigades of the national emergency services are preparing to observe the situation in the settlements at close hand within a short time.

The purpose of these visits is to ascertain if the aid can be geared to making the displaced persons self-sufficient within a short time.

It is foreseen that, by the end of this year, more than 75,000 people will no longer be receiving emergency aid. Since 1988, emergency aid has been withdrawn from 60 settlements, including the population residing on the outskirts of Nampula City.

* First Phase of Gaza Water Project Completed

90AF0232B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
21 May 90 p 3

[Text] The participation of MOLISV, a nongovernmental Italian organization, is considered to have been beneficial in the project to supply water to the people of Gaza. In fact, according to Hans Schoolkate, who was sent by PRONAR to evaluate the project in that part of the country, from an original plan of 240 wells that were proposed for the first phase, more than 400 were actually dug, benefitting more than 200,000 people in the districts of Mandlakazi, Chibuto, Macia, and Chokwe.

The above-mentioned project had financing of \$1,150,000, an amount that was used in areas ranging from assistance to purchase of manual drilling equipment, construction materials, and vehicles. According to what we learned from Hans Schoolkate, a technician assigned to PRONAR, the project's first phase should be completed by the end of June.

Assuming that financing for the next stage is provided by the Italian Government, the attention of that European country's cooperative efforts will be directed essentially toward maintaining manual pumps and restoring small supply systems of that precious liquid, as well as extending the network to the small towns and communal villages that have the greatest population density. In this latter case, the use of windmills to impound water is envisioned.

To that effect, the nongovernmental Italian organization, side by side with the Provincial Plant [Estaleiro] of Rural Water of Gaza, already has some experience in the field of supplying water to urban areas, by the fact of having run some tests. But these tests were specifically directed toward the restoration of small systems, namely in the districts of Mandlakazi and Chibuto, where the work was carried out successfully.

Still in the first phase of the project, according to Hans Schoolkate, it was possible to create a plant whose installed capacity is between 150 and 200 wells per year.

In order to make possible a greater concentration of efforts at the base, plants have been built in various districts, where the program to supply water to rural areas is under way, namely in Mandlakazi, Macia, Xai-Xai, Chibuto, and very recently in the Chokwe area.

The task of the district plant is to produce glazed clay pipes and other materials for the construction of replacement parts. Also falling under their purview are the monitoring and supervision of the digging of wells under the responsibility of the Gaza Rural Water Supply Company.

One aspect to which Hans Schoolkate gave particular emphasis is the healthy atmosphere that prevailed during the first phase of the project between the Italian technicians assigned to the project and their Mozambican counterparts. "It was these relations that dictated the great success that was achieved, to the benefit of thousands of people who were formerly deprived of potable water, or had to go enormous distances to get it," said the representative of the National Rural Water Supply Program.

It should be reported furthermore that, due to the excellent work that is being carried out by that nongovernmental Italian organization, the exemplary role of MOLISV has been praised on several occasions at various sessions of the party in Gaza.

Furthermore, the success that was achieved in the first phase of the project was attributed by the PRONAR representative as being the result of the regular supervision that was maintained, not only by MOLISV, but also by the central entity responsible for the distribution of water to rural communities.

Meanwhile, Gianni Bascia, the MOLISV coordinator in Gaza, who also spoke with our reporter, said that in its first phase the project used manual methods for digging wells in order to succeed in reaching the objectives that were being pushed by the National Rural Water Program. He further stated that the wells and bores that have been dug are lined in their interiors with glazed balloon clay pipes, and are outfitted with a manual pump.

To preserve existing wells, the Provincial Plant of Rural Water in Gaza has promoted a training course on basic notions of hygiene and preservation of wells and open bores.

With the goal of insuring a supply of the most potable water possible, this organization of Italian origin carried out an intensive investigation and collection of water data in the province.

MOLISV started its cooperative effort with our country by sending technicians to what was then called the Board of Geology and Mines, having participated otherwise in geological research in the province of Cabo Delgado.

Currently, it has come to participate in Mozambique in the training of technicians in the areas of physical planning and agriculture, through the creation of conditions for the protection of small species of animals, as well as in its support for the water project in the city of Maputo.

* Rebeio Discusses Single, Multiparty Systems

90AF9280A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1, 2 Jun 90

[Text of address by Jorge Rebeio, Central Committee secretary for ideology, date and place not given; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[1 Jun 90 p 8]

[Text] As the 10th major topic of the draft bill for the revision of the Constitution, it has been one of the issues that has polarized the sessions for study and debate of the future basic law of our land. The matter has been debated everywhere, not only in the districts, work places, and neighborhoods, but within the structures of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. Thus, in one of the sessions for study and discussion of the draft Constitution, Jorge Rebeio, Central Committee secretary for ideology, introduced this topic of single and multiparty systems. Because of its timeliness and importance, we are reprinting the text of Rebeio's address, with the permission of the party newspaper A VANGUARDA. The first part appears today.

"We must be clear about the purpose of conducting this debate. The principal objective is to ensure that all citizens voice their opinions about the path which our country should follow. This path should not be imposed; it should result from a consensus of all our people or, if this proves impossible, from the will of the majority. It has been amply proven that no one has a monopoly on the truth; solutions which appear to be absolute, immutable truths today may be disputed tomorrow and even negated by unfolding events. This is why it is so important for all of us to speak out, to say what we think, because each of us has a point of view, based on his own experience and reflection, and it is from the clash and the exchange of all these opinions and ideas that the most suitable solution for our country will come.

"We must be serious and coherent in defining our principles and, equally important, in applying these principles. We say that the power belongs to the people. Is this absolutely true? We know that the people elect the deputies to the assemblies at the various levels—but

until now the people have not taken part in electing their highest leader: the president of the republic. For this reason, the Frelimo Party is proposing that the president of the republic be chosen, be elected, by all Mozambican men and women who are qualified to vote, in a general, national, and direct election.

"It is also true that the mechanisms used up to now to elect the deputies have not guaranteed a truly free choice. Let us correct this situation.

"Returning to the topic of a single or multiparty system, the big question is whether we want just one party or more than one.

"First, if we want just one party, theoretically there are various possible options:

Do we want the Frelimo Party? If so:

- Do we want the Frelimo Party as it is today?
- Do we want the Frelimo Party modified, brought up to date, improved?
- Does this modification, modernization or improvement have reference to:
 - Party policy itself?
 - Party methods?
- Do we want a single party, but not the Frelimo Party? If so:
 - Would it be a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] party?
 - Would it be neither a Frelimo nor a Renamo party, but a different party?
 - Would it be a party resulting from the fusion of the Frelimo Party with other possible political forces?

"Second, if we want more than one party:

- How many parties and what parties?
- Do we want the Frelimo Party and other parties, as well?
- Do we want to exclude the Frelimo Party and accept other parties?

"This is how the problem is equated. We must voice our individual opinions, with absolute openness, frankness, and honesty. As we have already seen, this is the only way to arrive at the right path.

"We cannot think today that everyone is for the Frelimo Party. There are already many currents, many trends, many callings. For example, there is a group of people in our society who believe capitalism is better than socialism, and they want capitalism. Even though they do not declare it openly, in practice, they behave like capitalists. This capitalist sector, or with capitalist beliefs, complains that, in our present system, it does not have a place of its own, a favorable place, to express its own ideas and make them count for something. So it argues that there should be another party, one with a capitalist ideology.

"This is a fact, and in analyzing our country we have to base that analysis on facts, not on dreams or utopias.

"In view of this situation, what are we to do? Repress this trend? Pretend it does not exist? That would be a huge mistake, because the people who defend these ideas would go on being discontented and would constitute a continuing focus of instability in our society. Do we permit them to form their own party? Or do we allow these ideas to be expressed within the Frelimo Party and to influence and determine party policy, according to their weight?

"In a general way, we have already looked at the merits and disadvantages of a single party and a multiparty system.

"We have seen that many Mozambicans defend a single party system, because they believe that this is the best way to preserve our national unity—that it is the key to stability and development in our country. Because we have not yet built a solid nation, because our national consciousness is still weak, they feel that to permit several parties, several political forces, would be to encourage the creation of parties that would be based on tribal, regional and religious ties. Then we would have various ethnic and religious groups, organized in parties, fighting against each other. This is already happening in some neighboring countries.

"Moreover, since we do not yet have this strong national consciousness, other countries, other foreign political forces, could buy, could corrupt Mozambicans, to create parties with a foreign orientation. The foreigners would spend large sums of money to finance these artificially created parties and provide them with a strong propaganda machine so these parties would win the elections. This would be harmful to our people, because our interests would be sold out to foreigners.

"These are the serious dangers of a multiparty system at this time.

"However, we have also seen that, as a rule, the traditional single party system has major defects and shortcomings. It does not allow for the expression of ideas different from those defined by the single party, even more so because a single party has a tendency to retreat into its shell and to consider ideas contrary to its own as "wrong."

"Moreover, with a single party, it is difficult to combat corruption and abuse of power. When there are two or more parties, the opposition parties immediately denounce these irregularities and force the government party to correct them, or risk falling. Many African countries have a single party, but we know that the refusal to accept other parties is the means used by the leaders of some countries to exercise despotic rule over their respective people, without being contested. I am not going to name them; we know them well.

"Will it be possible to eliminate these defects in the single party system? We have to analyze the Frelimo Party's tendencies and recent practices to see whether or not we are going in the right direction and whether the

steps that have been taken are an adequate and appropriate response to our problems.

[2 Jun 90 p 1]

[Text] (In this issue, we print the conclusion of the address by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideology, to one of the sessions for study and discussion of the constitutional revision in progress in our country.)

"At this moment in our country, we find ourselves at a crossroads. There are several paths before us and we must choose one. We must make this choice very conscientiously; we must consider the future of our country, and not just the present. One of the basic concerns of all of us is the war. We want the war to end. Because of the crisis that the war provokes, its repercussions on our lives, we are inclined to declare: 'Peace at any price!' Does this mean that we must yield to the demands of those who are attacking us? Clearly, we will have to make some concessions—this is the essence of any negotiation. But must we renounce the goals of democracy, national unity, stability and development? If we were to renounce our ideals, the war could be over today, but what would the Mozambique of tomorrow be like? Are we going to leave one kind of war, only to enter into another one, perhaps more cruel, bloody, and destructive? We have to look at it from the perspective of the future.

"The Frelimo Party has been accused of causing the war, the crisis, and the misery, because it brought us socialism. Is this true? We must examine the question.

"In the first place, during the war for liberation, the people were demanding socialism. The people said they would only fight against colonialism if it also meant an end to the exploitation. Proof of this is that, when the exploiters showed up in the liberated zones and were shamelessly gouging the people in the prices they set for products and were enriching themselves, the people rejected them; they said: 'This is not what we fought for.' After independence, our people demanded and enthusiastically supported such radical measures as the nationalization of land, rental properties, health, education, and so on. So it was not a question of copying foreign models; it was because the people wanted it that way. It is not hard to understand the people's demand; the country's wealth—beginning with the land—was in the hands of the colonists, the foreigners. The only way to organize our future, our development, was to begin by returning the nation's wealth to the people.

"Today, it is said: 'It has already been 15 years since independence. In that time, many Mozambicans have been trained and are already capable of managing this wealth and putting it to good use. So we should move to a new phase; we should relieve the government of many functions and tasks, primarily in the economic area, and turn them over to the private sector.' It is customary to justify this position by citing the example of the People's Stores—a project that was a total failure. While the People's Stores were empty, with nothing on the shelves, the private shops were filled with goods, because the

private merchants took action, they traveled around, they took risks, they went in search of products where they were to be found. Sure, they were motivated by profit. But is it not reasonable to expect a profit in return for work? The fact is that the people wanted the products and they saw a deserted people's store and the store across the street jammed with customers—and this did not reflect well on the government.

"But is the party ignoring all this? We are all familiar with the PRE: the Economic Recovery Program. Many people associate the PRE only with increased prices and the devaluation of the metical. But the PRE is a general program, and one of the important points of this program is precisely to do away with the government bureaucracy, so as to increase production and productivity and thus bring the prices down. Here, the role of the private sector is recognized, along with that of the family and cooperative sectors. In the document introducing the PRE, it was said (here Rebelo read from text): 'If we consider the crisis facing the productive sector, as well as the inefficiency of the bureaucracy that reigns in most of the government services, we may easily conclude that most of these government workers are producing practically nothing. Naturally, their salaries are paid, but they are not producing anything to justify these salaries. Economic recovery requires that appropriate steps be taken to correct this situation.'"

"This shows that the party and government are aware of the nation's problems and are setting policies aimed to solve these problems. Incidentally, this was the keynote of the analysis and decisions of the Fifth Congress.

"But I do not want to seem to be defending the Frelimo Party, or attempting to influence your opinion. Various party members have already asked us if a party member, as such, has an obligation to defend the perpetuation of a single party, and if that party must be the Frelimo Party.

"Clearly, the answer can only be 'No.' A party member, like any citizen, should choose the system that he feels will best serve our country: a single party or a multiparty system, the Frelimo Party, another party or other parties. If a member thinks that the Frelimo Party is not upholding the ideals that led him to join the party, he will choose another system or another party. All that is expected of a party member is that he be honest in his analysis—and that he ask himself whether the Frelimo Party's failure to realize these ideals and objectives is the fault of the Frelimo itself or of factors beyond the control of the Frelimo, and, if he feels that the fault lies with the Frelimo, whether it would be possible and preferable to make corrections in the Frelimo.

"In any event, let us not think of a multiparty system as a 'monster.' Most countries today are governed by multiparty systems, and they certainly reached this solution through a long and complicated process that began with their consolidation as a nation. And we are still at the beginning of this process. In other words, we should not be afraid of taking new paths, but, on the other hand, we

should not choose one or another system in imitation of a foreign model, or because it is the fashion, or because the choice is imposed on us. Our choice should be determined by our own circumstances.

"So, the question is a complicated one. I have confined myself here to attempting to equate the problem. What is important is your contributions. Registration is opened."

* Irish Group Gives Food Aid to Nampula

90AF0270C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 May 90 p 1

[Text] Over 275 tons of maize were contributed by Concern, a nongovernmental Irish organization, to assist the 27,507 people displaced by the war, 18,278 of whom live in Nampula District and 9,229 in Lalaua. This organization, which has been working in our country, and specifically in Nampula Province, for about two years providing emergency aid, also supplied 235 tons of beans and 173 of maize to Mamba District, in addition to 24,000 hoes to increase farming in this part of the province, afflicted by drought and famine last year.

A further 150 tons of beans were distributed to 15 other districts in the province, with the largest quantities going to the regions of Angoche, Murrupula, and Meconta.

According to what the organization's representative in our country, Peter O'Mahony, told our reporter in the Nampula office, there are 120,000 units of miscellaneous clothing to be distributed this year to 10 war refugee settlements, the cloth for which was purchased from the textile company, Texmoque.

According to Concern, in five of the 10 settlement centers there are seamstresses who are making the articles of clothing, such as trousers, shirts, and dresses, as well as other articles, for the displaced persons. The cloth is furnished by the organization.

In reference to other achievements of his organization in the field of emergency aid, Peter O'Mahony mentioned the purchase of 9,000 meters of tarpaulin to cover houses, which was distributed by the party committee in the city, and the donation of plastic cups and plates to 3,500 children.

In the education sector, our source explained that Concern was going to build five classrooms this year at the administrative post in Anchilo, and supply the teaching materials.

The health sector will receive assistance in the form of the rehabilitation of its clinic in Namute District. Next year construction will begin on another clinic in Muhala District. The organization is expecting to receive shortly various hospital supplies.

In the area of construction, this organization, in a joint project with the Enterprise for Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in Nampula Province, is going to be working on a project to repair the roads and

streets of the city. The Executive Council for the city of Nampula is responsible for implementing the project.

Under this program Concern is planning to begin work very shortly on surfacing the road that runs from Nampula city to the dam of the Nampula water enterprise, and the segment of the Angoche road running from Muahivire district to the checkpoint. These projects, according to our source, should have begun by now, but the organization is waiting for the cost estimates to be furnished by the Enterprise for Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges.

In the agricultural sector, one of the areas in which the organization is also lending its support, Peter O'Mahony said that emphasis is being placed on nurseries, agroforestation, and the project to fight erosion. Last year, 20,000 leucaena trees were planted, a species of tree that grows rapidly, for the purpose of holding the soil in zones where erosion is most problematic.

Concern has been providing emergency assistance for almost 21 years, with projects developed in Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Somalia, Uganda, and Mozambique. In Asia, it operates in Bangladesh, Thailand, and Cambodia. It began providing assistance to our country in 1987, according to Peter O'Mahony, and is working in close cooperation with the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters.

* Norwegian Group Finances Emergency Programs

90AF0270A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] The nongovernmental Norwegian organization "Redd Barna" made available 643,794 Zimbabwean dollars this year for emergency programs in the areas of agriculture, health, and education, according to information received by reporters in our Beira office from a source in the organization.

The programs to aid persons displaced by the war, to be implemented primarily in the districts of Gorongosa and Dondo in Sofala Province, consist in supplying seeds and farm tools, building schools and clinics, distributing school materials, building latrines, and drilling wells for drinking water. To assist the education sector, according to Fernando Branquinho, assistant to the Redd Barna coordinator in Sofala, two schools will be built in centers for war refugees in the District of Dondo.

These schools, to be built from prefabricated materials using advanced techniques, will each have four classrooms. Later, once the construction is completed, the Norwegian nongovernmental organization will supply furniture, including desks and blackboards.

Fernando Branquinho also said that to build the schools, contacts will be made with a Zimbabwean company which will be responsible for executing the project. He explained that a Zimbabwean company was chosen to do

the work basically because Sofala Province is facing a shortage of construction materials.

In the agricultural sector, the displaced persons and persons repatriated from neighboring countries will receive 25 tons of rice seeds, the same amount of peanuts, and 500 packages of vegetable seeds, in addition to 400 hoes, buckets, and scythes. Our source explained that there is an assistance program for 5,000 homeless children, to improve their diet. In addition, there is another mother-child aid project implemented by the Ministry of Health.

As for nutritional assistance, our source said that 50 tons of sugar and 34 tons of milk would be distributed this year to children from two to seven years old. The source also reported that in the area of environmental sanitation, there are plans to build 40 latrines and drill 10 wells for drinking water, with financing to be made available to Geomoc and the Rural Water enterprises, which will drill the wells in the various war refugee centers in Dondo.

Our source went on to say that once the emergency programs for the people were under way, his organization was planning to conduct an evaluation of the impact of the aid on the communities.

The evaluation project that it intends to carry out will involve various organizations participating either directly or indirectly in the emergency program. Once the evaluation is completed, the Redd Barna will initiate a program for rehabilitation and development. It should be pointed out that Redd Barna has provided aid to war refugees settled in centers in Savane, Cheringoma, Macharote, and Mafalinha, all in Sofala Province.

* Economic Potential of Manica Province Assessed

90AF0272A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Jun 90 p 3

[Report by correspondent Benedito Filimone]

[Text] Aimed at giving rural merchants more technical knowledge about their field, and new value systems to increase their ability to participate in marketing and enable them to make a bigger contribution to the development of this country, a provincial seminar was held recently to assess the past agricultural marketing year and study ways to make this harvest a profitable one. During the meeting it was announced that more than 15,500 tons of corn were marketed during the latest campaign, a figure considered fairly high for the recent three-year period, taking into account the problems caused by the war.

Particular attention was paid at the seminar—which had the backing of Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]—to the development potential of Manica Province, especially the districts of Gondola, Sussundenga, Manica, and Zonas Verdes de Chimoio. The seminar was attended by more than 100 rural businessmen and middlemen who market the excess

farm production, and by district administrators and district directors of commerce.

Antonio Gero, provincial director of commerce, presided over the sessions. He also analyzed a proposal to form a Association of Rural Merchants of Manica, by which those involved in rural marketing would hope to receive effective government support in the form of products and other assistance so that they can do a better job of marketing the surpluses.

As reported by our correspondent in the city of Chimoio, the report of the activities of Agricom, E.E. during the 1988-89 campaign was presented and discussed during the seminar. The document pointed out that despite the innumerable difficulties that arose, the campaign had yielded positive results, with 15,679 tons marketed. Factors aiding in achieving this level of sales were improved security, better supplies of consumer goods, and the major increase in the number of rural merchants—from six in 1986 to 166 in 1989.

This means, it was noted at the seminar, that there is a new productive and social dynamic at work at the provincial level. The area under cultivation is increasing and there are more farm production factors and means of transportation. This will enable many people in the rural zones to emerge from their emergency situations and be able, themselves, to produce essential goods for their own consumption.

The Role of Commerce

At the same time, this increase in the number of rural merchants has also made possible deeper commercial penetration into the countryside, and this is a major incentive to the production of surpluses.

The seminar, held on 10-12 May, also reviewed the development process and the role of commerce in a discussion moderated by the assistant director of the Rural Development Program of Manica (PRDM), Marcos Battisti, who submitted data on the economic trends in this country and other underdeveloped and developed countries. This enabled the participants to perceive the imbalance between the developed and developing nations.

In this regard, particular attention was paid to the factors in economic and social development. Emphasis was placed on the need for accumulation of the capital that is derived from agriculture, particularly in the family farm sector, by increasing productivity, and introducing new ways of thinking, behaving and producing. In this way it will be possible to move beyond the ideas that cripple the process by which efficiency, honesty, and enthusiasm are promoted, so as to attain the objective of making those present aware of the need to encourage and promote individual initiative and guarantee equal conditions and opportunities for progress to all.

Concerning the agricultural marketing campaign for 1990, the seminar analyzed the situation this year in the

marketing network. Various sources of supply are available to the trader, and the increase in the number of those sources means that the middleman will be able to choose the one that best suits him, pick up merchandise and deliver the corn at a nearby district central point, and thus minimize his shipping costs.

It was pointed out that the purpose of making consumer goods available at discounted prices is to encourage and support the family farm sector, which has been the most disadvantaged. Therefore, the PRDM has delivered 1.2 billion metric tons of products available for the marketing campaign now under way.

The need to use agricultural marketing as a strategic weapon for development of the countryside and the national economy was stressed. It was said that "the countryside is the backbone and the basis for the development of our nation."

Fight To Increase Productivity Levels

Referring to the cooperation between Mozambique and Italy, Elias Mateus Chimudzu, president of the Provincial Assembly said, speaking at the closing session: "The presence of these comrades serves not only to support us in material terms—new production techniques so that we can progress from yields of 2.5 tons to the 12 tons per hectare that are produced in other countries—but also to combat backwardness and misery. Only this way will we transform Macate into a major commercial and agricultural center."

Chimudzu added that the increase in the number of middlemen means to us that there will be more economic inspection agents. It is their job to watch out for individuals who divert both the merchandise intended for support and the corn to the city of Beira for illegal sale, who do not follow the rules, who engage in illegal commerce, and who do not comply with the laws that govern commerce, Chimudzu pointed out.

It was recalled that Italy is one of the countries that is helping our country through projects that are part of the PRDM and assisting with the rehabilitation of the socioeconomic infrastructure in this region. This makes it one of the most important partners in emergency aid.

During the Provincial Seminar on Rural Marketing, there were talks on the concept of a government of law, and on the laws that regulate commercial activity in the People's Republic of Mozambique. A discussion moderated by the attorney general of Mozambique served to explain the activities of the citizen as economic agent and operative, so that the citizen may know that his mission is regulated and protected by law, which establishes rights, duties, and obligations for all.

Special mention was also made of the momentous changes that are taking place in the institutions in the Mozambican economy and society. Those changes are the topic of discussion in connection with the draft revision of the Constitution of this republic. The leader

said that the government recognizes the economic and social value of the activities of the rural businessman.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Finance Office, who moderated the talk on the topic "Taxes and Fees Levied on Commercial Activity," explained to the seminar participants the need to pay the turnover, industrial contribution, and complementary taxes, because the government needs revenues in order to ensure proper functioning of public services.

The participants in the seminar analyzed the economic trends in this country in various ways and noted the extent of illiteracy and its influence on the economic trends in Manica.

The seminar participants made a contribution of 22,955 meticais to help fund the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Mueda massacre. The main ceremonies will take place on the Mueda plateau in Cabo Delgado, and many Mozambican and foreign personalities will be invited to attend. The money was recorded in the ledger of the Provincial Office of Preparation and turned over to the secretary of the Provincial Committee for Ideological Work, Antonio Jose Amelia, who thanked the businessmen for their gesture.

*** Gaza Governor Urges More Efficient Land Use**

90AF0259B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
29 May 90 p 3

[Text] Gaza provincial Governor Eugenio Nhumaio appealed to the farmers who work the lands along the banks of the Limpopo River to be realistic about the new conditions imposed by the changes taking place in agriculture. The leader was speaking last week in Xai-Xai during a six-day visit to this district, where he familiarized himself with the political and socioeconomic situation in that part of Gaza, and other matters.

On that occasion, Nhumaio suggested to area farmers that the land be cultivated on the basis of each farmer's actual capabilities, in order to end the underutilization that has contributed to the low yields realized on the government's investments.

In order to learn what is being done in the family farm sector, Nhumaio visited such places as Languene, Cum-bane, Massatinga, and Leziria on the right bank of the Limpopo, zones where the provincial government has financed the irrigation projects.

In Massatinga, the Gaza governor congratulated local farmers on their efforts to form an association, and suggested that the group be given more assistance.

Meanwhile, on the other bank of the river, a trip to Magula, Ponela, Chimbonhanne and Polombo enabled Governor Nhumaio and his delegation to assess the efforts that local farmers are making to combat hunger.

As the leader described it, the purpose of these trips is to give him his first opportunity to acquaint himself with

the region's socioeconomic potential and the principal indicators that will guide the leadership in its effort to create conditions for proper development of that part of Gaza Province.

Nhumaio and his delegation also visited the main offices of Empresa Agricola Chirrame, where bananas are the principal crop. The company has recently expanded its activities to include animal husbandry and the planting of eucalyptus trees and casuarinas [Australian pine] to halt erosion.

It was noted that this state-owned company is experiencing a serious financial crisis. It is five months behind in meeting its payroll. The same situation was observed at the Magula company, where 250 employees are in the same dilemma, even though the conditions for better financial performance exist. That company is essentially devoted to the production of cereals.

According to one explanation given by the director of that agricultural enterprise, the critical period being experienced now was caused by a relationship between the company and the banks that can hardly be described as productive. The executive blamed bureaucratic reasons for the failure of the current rice crop. Only 125 hectares of rice were planted this year. Owing to late arrival of the financing requested for paying the workers and defraying the cost of other important steps in growing rice, it is expected that the harvest will be a disaster.

The governor of Gaza said at his final meeting with district officials that despite intimidation by the armed bandits, the fight for self-sufficiency in foods was obviously well under way in all the places he visited.

It was noted that the opening of drainage ditches has enabled about 11,000 farmers, working on more than 4,000 hectares, to enjoy the benefits of irrigation.

However, it was observed that the cooperative sector, which has seven units in the Xai-Xai district, is not functioning satisfactorily. This is due, on the one hand, to the shortage of production factors and, on the other, to management and organizational shortcomings. The cooperatives occupy an area of about 600 hectares.

Speaking at the end of his visit, which also took him to schools and hospitals in addition to farms and businesses, Nhumaio said that "as we passed through the villages, we could see on the faces of each individual an expression of trust in the future. This is an important factor if we are to push aside the obstacles that are placed in our path. We saw that the citizens are ready for every battle; all they need is the right kind of leadership. That is why we believe in success."

He appealed to government staffers to assimilate the experiences they gained during the week's work, and called for awareness on the part of those in positions of leadership that it is vital that they increase their involvement in economic planning.

* Friendship Committee Established With Cuba

90AF0257C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
28 May 90 p 3

[Text] Last Saturday [26 May] the Mozambique-Cuban Friendship Committee was established in Maputo in a ceremony held at the premises of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP). The event was attended by Marcelino dos Santos, president of the popular assembly, a number of other Mozambican officials, several representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mozambique, and a number of representatives of the Cuban community residing in the capital.

Marcelino dos Santos was elected chairman of the committee, while Health Minister Leonardo Simao was made vice chairman. The Mozambique-Cuban Friendship Committee also has a secretariat composed of four members and an overall membership of 73.

Speaking with regard to the establishment of that committee, the president of the popular assembly stressed the ties which unite the Cuban and Mozambican people, ties dating from the time of the armed conflict for national liberation, asserting that—like many other countries—Cuba has also become a capital of African nationalism.

He also said that, despite certain difficulties prevailing in that Latin American country, there is also considerable success in certain areas, notably in medicine, education, sports, and others, and these, too, can be considered successes on the part of the Mozambican people.

Cuba is a Latin American country which maintains optimal relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation with our country, contributing to peace, social justice, freedom, and progress among the people of the entire world.

With our country's independence, this cooperation took a turn for the better, both in the party sector and in that of the government, with special emphasis on the field of education, where that Latin American country participated in the training of Mozambican youth in high schools, polytechnic institutes, and universities since 1977.

Within the scope of this cooperation on the educational level, the Cuban Government has granted more than 700 scholarships for the 1990-91 school year. In addition, the Cuban minister of education has granted 699 jobs to Mozambican students who have completed their studies at the medium level in Cuba.

One of the AMASP objectives is to foster relations of friendship and solidarity with the people of all continents, regardless of their economic, social, cultural, political, traditional, and religious development.

* Exile Community on Pluralism, Human Rights

90AF0357A Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese
28 Jun 90 p 20

[Article by Celso Nobua Filipe]

[Text] War, human rights, and political pluralism were the topics discussed at the second meeting of exiled Mozambicans held from 22 to 24 June in Cologne, Germany.

Surprisingly, this second meeting was attended by Boaventura Lemanhe, a member of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], residing in the United States, who, according to sources contacted by TEMPO, indicated "great flexibility" in relation to the criticisms made against the rebellious Mozambican movement but considered it responsible for the failure in the negotiations between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo which were arbitrated by Malawi.

According to the same sources, the Afonso Dhlakama movement was based on the premise that a direct dialogue would be conducted between the two parties regarding the "withdrawal of all Zimbabwean and Malawian troops from Mozambique," a requirement which "is not at all practicable over the short term."

The second Cologne meeting featured a number of high-level dignitaries in the Mozambican Government—namely, Labor Minister Guilherme Mazula, Armando Panguenda, Mozambican ambassador to London, and Isac Murargy, Mozambican ambassador to Paris, which indicates the degree of importance attributed by Joaquim Chissano to this type of meeting.

Contacted by TEMPO, Rahil Samsser Khan, one of the members of the Civic and Cultural Association of Mozambique [ACCM], called attention to the presence in Cologne of members of the Association of Mozambican Students in Europe [AEME] and of the Mozambique Nationalist Movement [MNM], as well as representatives of the German Government. On the contrary, religious organizations were conspicuous by their absence—the same entities which initially displayed their interest in attending the Cologne meetings. Problems encountered at the last moment by the organizers precluded participation by the religious sector.

Behind-the-Scenes Maneuverings

Despite the publicity given by the news media, it is not this publicity which will lead Frelimo and Renamo to take a definite position on the prior conditions of a direct dialogue.

According to Rahil Samsser Khan, "there is desire on both parts, but that desire is not yet completely genuine. There are still behind-the-scenes maneuverings." As an example, Manuel Frank, Renamo's representative in Portugal, rejected the invitation to participate in the Cologne meeting, alleging that Afonso Dhlakama had

not given his authorization while, at the same time, Boaventura Lemanhe was present.

Although this meeting might become one of the pillars of the peace process in Mozambique, "its promoters repudiate any connotation of a political nature as sometimes occurs in the case of other movements, movements which delineate ideas partially or totally contrary to the spirit which guides its realization, or which seek only to contribute to the process of dialogue and peace between the belligerent parties, peace leading to the progress and well-being of Mozambican society."

Questioned by TEMPO on the practical results of the Cologne meeting, Rahil Samsser Khan asserted that "it was a pleasure for us to see people concerned and interested in solving the Mozambican problem, which is a good indication."

Constitution

Meanwhile, discussions are underway to revise Mozambique's Constitution, the initial studies having been made in commemoration of 25 June, the country's independence day. Until now, the delegates of Tete Province appear to be the most obstinate with regard to the introduction of pluralism in the country. It is significant to note that our namesake in Mozambique, TEMPO, published an article written by an inhabitant of that area in which he stated that "a flock should not have many shepherds," a clear indication that our country's democratization is not yet an accomplished fact.

Finally, it should be noted that, by the end of this month, Domingos Arouca is scheduled to deliver the draft of his revision of the Constitution, as expressly requested by Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano. Everyone expects this conciliatory version to be presented by the Mozambican jurist.

Namibia

Johannesburg Reports Coup Plot Discovered

MB3107172190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1504 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Namibian prime minister, Mr. Hage Geingob, has (?reportedly) told Parliament in Windhoek that a plot to overthrow the government has been uncovered.

Radio RSA's correspondent in the Namibian capital, reports that Mr. Geingob said 500 former members of the police, army counterinsurgency units, together with former UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements from Angola were believed to have been involved in the coup plot which was allegedly financed from sources within the United States.

All [word indistinct] Namibia had a code 24 which is believed to be part of the plot. [words indistinct]. The reasoning behind the coup plot is understood to be fears

that the Namibian Government could be dominated by members of the Ovambo population group.

Our correspondent says the coup plot came to light when one of those involved (?contacted) the Namibian Security Force.

Meanwhile, Namibia's permanent secretary for home affairs, Mr. Ndali Kamati, has told our correspondent that he can neither confirm nor deny the report.

Defense Ministry Denies Angolan Troop Presence

*MB3007201990 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 30 Jul 90*

[Text] The Defense Ministry has denied that Angolan defense force soldiers have entered the country with the aim of launching a southern offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bases.

A ministry spokesman said newspaper reports in this regard were unfounded and untrue. He said this would be contrary to government policy, which is not to allow foreign forces to operate from Namibian territory.

1 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0108133590

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

Looking to Angolan Port 'Regrettable'—"In many ways it is regrettable that the Namibian government is looking to the port of Namibe in neighbouring Angola as a substitute for, or alternative to, Walvis Bay," affirms Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 27 July in its page 7 editorial. "Efforts to peacefully negotiate the reintegration of the port should rather be pursued with the South African government on an ongoing basis."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Ministerial 'Threat Upon Threat' on Press—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 27 July says in its page 2 editorial it "finds it sometimes difficult to believe that the government shares our happiness in not having inherited an emergency situation, which would have allowed the government to muzzle the press. Judging by ministerial reaction after only four months and threat upon threat, it is not presumptuous to say that the government would have liked the press to be 'minister-orientated'." TIMES OF NAMIBIA has "a loyalty towards the state, as defined by the constitution. That is the only loyalty demanded in a democracy. But to demand a loyalty to the state, when the state is defined as either the party or the governing elite, is not only ridiculous but an extreme form of irresponsibility by the press."

Zambia

Kaunda Releases Pardoned Coup Plotters 31 Jul

*MB3107183590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Former Army Commander Lieutenant General Christon Tembo and three other senior Army officers accused of plotting to overthrow the government have been released. A spokesman for the minister of home affairs said the four men were released by President Kaunda this afternoon at a meeting attended by party and government leaders, church leaders, and the heads of the mass media.

The spokesman said in a statement that the release of the four men was yet another momentous occasion in the history of the country. He said the release signified the very important developments in the nation, [words indistinct] bring a period of reconciliation based on love, forgiveness under the philosophy of humanism.

The others freed with Gen. Tembo are Lieutenant Colonel Bizwayo Nkunika, Lieutenant Colonel Chongo Shula, and Major Knight Mulenga.

Cape Verde

* Opposition Party Head on Vision of Future

90AF0348A Praia VOZ DI POVO
in Portuguese 19 Jun 90 pp 4-5

[Interview with Jose Leitao da Graca, leader of the Independent People's Union of Cape Verde (in Reconstruction), by Filomena Silva, date and place not given; first four paragraphs are VOZ DI POVO introduction]

[Text] We were recently much impressed by an idea of the old German Socialist Willy Brandt, who, in a famous phrase that reflects these new times, surprised the whole world by declaring: "There are no longer any enemies."

But does the statement of the president of the Socialist International apply to [Jose Leitao da Graca], this man of 58 years, the old fighter from the time of Portuguese colonialism, the leader who calls his party an African liberation movement and who acknowledges that he was influenced by Amilcar Cabral?

In a conversation with the leader of the UPICV(R) [Independent People's Union of Cape Verde, in Reconstruction], VOZ DI POVO traveled with Jose Leitao da Graca through the history of the islands, where the dreams of the student in the Nova Larga Group 37 years ago and the more recent post-25 April 1974 have come into confrontation with the present, shaped by the democratic liberalization promoted by the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde]. Jose Leitao takes his opposition role very seriously. He criticizes what he considers mistakes by the party in power (otherwise, he would not be the opposition) in these 15 years of independence, and analyzes the Cape Verdean political scene through the actions of the various political forces at work.

Today we present the first part of the interview with Jose Leitao da Graca, leader of the UPICV(R). [The second part of this interview is not available.]

[Silva] The UPICV is keeping very quiet, leading many people to say that the Cape Verdean opposition is limited to the MpD [expansion unknown]. What is the reason for your silence?

[Da Graca] This is not the truth as I see it. Within our possibilities, given our weak financial position and almost nonexistent human resources (cadres), we have regularly engaged in some activity, which unfortunately has been limited to the island of Santiago. This is not to say that there have been no repercussions on the other islands. There has been a certain amount of literary activity—what they call pamphlets out there. From February to the present, we have already gotten out 17 pamphlets; they have circulated here, in Fogo, and to a lesser extent on the other islands, and in these pamphlets we have been taking positions on the process of democratizing the Cape Verdean state. We have taken action to install what we call cells in several districts of the capital,

in the suburbs of the city of Praia, and we have held regular meetings for this purpose.

[Silva] And the attendance at these meetings?

[Da Graca] Attendance has been growing, for example, in a Vila Nova. Today (Friday), we are going to make our first foray into Achada de Santo Antonio, to create a cell there—all thanks to the unspoken tolerance of the regime, since Article 4 of the Constitution has not yet been revoked. We have gone into the interior; we have already been in Calhete de Sao Miguel, and we held a public meeting, in the square there, conversing and debating with the crowd, which was large. On the last day, which was a Sunday, we had an audience of more than 200 people. We have already established a certain presence in the parish of Tarrafal and we have even created a cell there. There has been some activity in the zone of the Cidade Velha, in Porto Gouveia, and we have already received invitations to go to Porto Mosquito, where we have had a certain amount of influence in the past. The people themselves took the initiative to come here and call for us. The other day, for example, we had a middle-aged peasant here from Rubom Manel, asking us to go there. Also in Assomada, there are people interested in hearing what we have to say and we have scheduled a visit there. All our activity has been discreet, around the plateau and in the interior of Santiago. In a first phase, we want to establish the bases for the creation of cells on the island of Santiago. Then, according to our financial capacity, and if my work place can spare me, because I cannot just take off, we will go to the other islands. I think that by the time Article 4 is revoked and the law concerning political parties is drafted, we will already have undertaken some action at the national level. Our activity has obviously not been as widespread as that of the other political forces, [such as] the MpD, which has more cadres, because it is a group of intellectuals who rose in opposition to the single party and who have financial means. This is well demonstrated by the fact that, according to the interview which Carlos Veiga, its coordinator, granted to VOZ DI POVO, they dispensed with state subsidies, which we cannot do, because most of our future militants are workers, most of whom are unemployed and the others have jobs that scarcely pay enough to meet their own needs.

'R' for Reconstruction

[Silva] In this second phase, your party has added an 'R' for Reconstruction, right? When will this reconstruction take place?

[Da Graca] The reconstruction of the UPICV is in progress, through the creation of the cells, currently limited to the island of Santiago. We think that by the time parties are legalized, we will already have a network of cells that will allow us to convene a congress to discuss the statutes, which are now being drafted, and also the support program—two basic items that will be debated in the congress, to be called in the future, of all the leaders of the UPICV(R) on the islands. Only then will

we be able to say that we have the nucleus of the party, and not before then. So we are in a phase of making contacts with the masses, attempting to create cells and gathering the experiences, the lessons of these cells, how these cells function, in order to draft the statutes.

[Silva] Some say that the leadership of the UPICV consists of you and your wife. Would you care to comment?

[Da Graca] In addition to myself and my companion, who is also a leader, since it has been this way since the colonial period, there are individuals who, although they lack the training and political experience that we have had, have been actively participating in the embryonic leadership structure. Obviously, they are not intellectuals in the broad sense of the word, because the intellectuals are either expecting to join or have already joined the MpD, but they are workers who have a general level of culture that enables them to grasp the essentials of our policy. This future leadership will come from the working masses and may possibly include some intellectuals.

[Silva] When you talk of workers, what classes are you referring to?

[Da Graca] I am referring to the masses, not only of manual laborers, but also low-level civil servants, not public officials at the executive level, but the subordinates and low-level clerks. The base of support for the UPICV(R) is this mass of workers in the city and in the country, clerks and low-level civil servants, and, in the future, students, because we have already had contact with some students out there who will come to swell the ranks of the organization. This is where we will get the individuals who will be part of the future leadership, after we call the congress that will cement the organization. But if we intend for the bulk of UPICV militants and sympathizers to be the workers, both urban and rural, the allies of this organization will be the small and medium farmers, merchants and manufacturers.

[Silva] And the big ones?

[Da Graca] No, not them. They will all go to the MpD. No, we want nothing to do with them, nor is it possible to have anything to do with them. This is clear, since our intended goals and the interests which we defend are not in harmony with the interests of these social classes.

[Silva] When is the congress?

[Da Graca] Well, that depends on the pace of our work. As I already told you, for lack of funds and cadres, we have not yet ventured on the other islands. I know that Fogo is our hope—in the past we were strongly established there. Also, in the past there were many meetings in Santa Cruz (which was a center of strength in the past and continues to be one) and a cell has already been established there. We only lack Assomada (we also have individuals there) and Tarrafal. We want to cover the entire island of Santiago before we venture on the other islands. In each cell, according to the plan outlined, in

addition to the general assembly (conducted by the mass of UPICV sympathizers and future militants), which is the supreme organization, there is a political secretariat consisting of three individuals (a coordinator, a secretary and a treasurer) who have a certain amount of autonomy. For the time being, I myself will be presiding over the general assemblies, to pass on a certain political experience, to assess the developing situation, and to explain what we intend to do and what kind of support we want.

More Tasks

[Silva] What distinguishes the UPICV from the other forces on the Cape Verdean political scene?

[Da Graca] The UPICV(R) was in existence in the colonial era and defines itself as an organization of a national liberation movement. It is not a movement such as the MpD, in opposition to the single party, but a national liberation movement—not so international in scope as the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] was at one time, but still an African national liberation movement. The tasks of a national liberation movement do not end with the declaration of independence—this is the first premise. The second: the national liberation movement in Cape Verde is now being directed by the Cape Verdean petite bourgeoisie, as happens in the other African countries, and any organization in a society such as ours defends class interests (there are antagonistic classes in Cape Verde). The parties that are emerging assert the rights of one class or another. It is no coincidence, for example, that although there are individuals from various classes in the MpD—they even say that they are a diversified movement—there is a strong emphasis on merchants, on businessmen. Well, we describe ourselves as a party in reconstruction that has different class interests from the others, consistent with the Cape Verdean social structure.

[Silva] What does the UPICV offer as an alternative economic program to that of the PAICV?

[Da Graca] In July, we plan to present a draft program for discussion by the congress of our organization. By the time that the law of political parties is created (I believe Article 4 will not be revoked until after September), we will already have our program and statutes ready for approval. We plan to compete in the legislative and local elections and this will depend on the pace of implantation. I am working very seriously at this. It is clear that a party is not created overnight, it can exist on paper, but a party has a whole working style that, in addition to having a program, having statutes, requires a minimum number of cadres. I do not make promises that I cannot keep. If we continue at this pace, and if we get the same kind of response that we have been receiving, perhaps soon after the law of political parties is approved we can convene the congress of the UPICV(R).

I am not going to say specifically what our economic program will be at this time. It is not a matter of a program for government, or even a campaign platform.

At this time, and since independence was proclaimed, the order of the day has been the economic development of Cape Verde. This is a goal for all the parties and must be the goal of the UPICV(R). We feel that, throughout these 15 years of independence, the economic activity of the single party has been geared to economic growth, and not development; unemployment is rampant, there has been almost no investment in industries for mass consumption, the standard of living of the popular masses is at the very lowest level, so, in our understanding, there has been no development. This is one of the reasons. It is not surprising that things are this way, because—as I said a little while ago—the leadership of the national liberation movement fell, for historical reasons, to the petit bourgeoisie, whose class interests were not in the sense of development. As a national liberation movement, we also desire development. Above all, we demand a change in the political and social superstructure, and with this liberalization, it might come about. In short, for development, there must be democracy, which has not existed in Cape Verde, either before or after independence. Moreover, we feel that the strategy for development cannot be dissociated from the classes and the class struggle. It is known that, from the beginning, Cape Verde has been a society of antagonistic classes. Experience in other parts of the world has already demonstrated that development is more real and rapid because of the class struggle that is waged in those countries. Moreover, experience has already proved that it is not just a combination of economic and technical factors that lead to development. At most, this can lead to the modernization of underdevelopment. Cape Verde has an undeveloped economy. The technocrats believe it is possible to overcome underdevelopment simply by the application of science and technology, with an injection of capital. We think not. Since this is a society of antagonistic classes, the class struggle is the moving force for development, and since this has not occurred, we feel there has been no development, but simply economic growth. Moreover, we think that the policy now in effect in Cape Verde, under the leadership of the single party, aimed at the extroversion of the economy, will only lead to greater underdevelopment and will put Cape Verde's survival in jeopardy.

[Silva] What do you propose?

[Da Graca] Well, I have already said that I was not going to go into specifics. It is not a matter of a program for government or a campaign platform, but a long-range program, because I am a member of a national liberation movement and I have some ideas. For this very reason, I propose a strategy by stages—a self-centered development. It is obvious that Cape Verde's problem cannot be solved just at the national level. Cape Verde is within the context of our subregion (such as bordering countries as Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone) and its economic program should be thought out at long range and in the context of the African subregion, whose countries are also undergoing and will continue to undergo evolution and even (why not?) revolution. We

are fated to live together and cooperate more and more intensely with our immediate neighbors and safeguard our "modus vivendi," because this is the only way to confront the great monopolies, whether they are the FEC or of the United States, Japan, the USSR, China, etc.

[Silva] Like the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]?

[Da Graca] That could be the picture, but, as I see it, the ECOWAS has not functioned. There has been a proliferation of economic units in the search for new forms of cooperation, but their performance depends on the leadership of the liberation movements in those countries. The objectives of the liberation movement are not limited to independence. This was a lever, but we must also consider that our subregion is still underdeveloped.

Our strategy for economic development differs from the thinking, for example, of Silvestre Benros; at the Congress of Cape Verdean Democrats, he spoke of joining the EEC, riding on Portugal's coattails. We think that Cape Verde can overcome underdevelopment only by stages. We have to think very carefully about the survival of the Cape Verdean people, food dependency, the drought, and take advantage of the aid that is offered to us.

[Silva] Are you critical of the fact that Cape Verde has wagered on the extroversion of the economy?

[Da Graca] I feel that this policy that I have outlined in broad strokes, and which I have said must be a long-range policy, can only be carried out by an organization that has the support of the large working masses whose interests are represented in it. It happens that these working masses, rural and urban, do not yet have enough class consciousness to have an independent organization, independent unions. Class consciousness takes time. The single party system that has been in effect in the country for all these years impeded the development of this class consciousness, inasmuch as it always preached social peace, social consensus, which benefitted Cape Verde's retrograde classes, the big businessmen and others who enriched themselves at the expense of those who created the wealth. So the big problem will be to give the workers this class consciousness, which is indispensable in any class struggle. Until this happens, they will be pulled in by the promises of other political forces.

There is agitation in the neighboring countries; the situation is bubbling in Liberia, in the Ivory Coast, Gabon, etc. So it is possible that the days are numbered for the bourgeois bureaucrats in the government, including our government. But the degree of awareness of the workers could vary from country to country. This program that I have and that I am going to attempt to pass on depends on several factors (internal and external) in the countries. If the policy of extroversion is pursued by a single class or by the MpD or if it continues to be pursued by the PAICV, it will only continue to bring about growth for the benefit of the big businessmen and the exploiting classes, and not of the workers, who

could receive only crumbs. If, however, this extroversion is in fact necessary, with one or another correction (if by chance I should come to power, I would make these corrections), it could work predominately to the benefit of the working classes. Everything depends on the position of the class that controls or guides a particular process.

[Silva] Considering the changes that are taking place in the world, the developments in the European countries that have acknowledged the failure of the socialist economic policy, which, in the beginning, was also directed toward the broad working masses, how do you think Cape Verde can survive in this sea of changes if it does not go in search of foreign capital?

[Da Graca] Well, I have already answered part of your question. Extroversion is necessary in this phase; this is the thinking of our leaders. But the truth is that this extroversion will not lead to economic development. In Cape Verde, there has been economic growth, not development. The masses must not be deceived. We admit that extroversion is necessary, but corrections must be made in the policy. And we ask the following question: This extroversion, this investment of foreign capital here, what class will it benefit? I think it has already been demonstrated in practice that the PAICV policy has not benefited the masses but predominantly the more privileged classes (the businessmen got richer and are even making large investments in production), and I believe that the MpD will pursue the same policy, because, in my opinion, the MpD is a movement that came from the ranks of the PAICV and thus has the same social base, even more so because the MpD not only has leaders but also members who are businessmen. Obviously, this whole assortment of MpD militants would be making policy. It will protect the interests of these classes. So they, too, will continue with the extroversion. There is no alternative to extroversion now or for a long time to come—primarily in the interest of the class that is at the head of the process. If we can succeed in establishing an organization (it will be difficult) in the days to come, with the support of the working masses, and if they become class conscious (this takes time, because now, with democracy, there will be political, economic, and ideological struggle and in the course of this struggle the working class is going to become class conscious, parties will emerge and disappear, individuals will be moving from party to party, etc.). Then this extroversion that is necessary in this phase will not be for the benefit of Cape Verde's retrograde classes. Obviously, we are not going to eliminate the exploitation, but it will diminish, because in Cape Verde there is not just ostentation, but blatant inequality between the various classes, which goes back to the origins of the Cape Verdean society. With this policy of extroversion, whether it were pursued by the PAICV or by the MpD, the same state of affairs would persist. We think we would liberate this state of affairs, to the detriment of the exploiting classes (the big businessmen, the big landholders), which up to now have been the beneficiaries of the policy that has been practiced by the PAICV and that would be pursued by the

MpD. We would implement the policy of extroversion, but with corrections here and there.

Ivory Coast

French Dow Chemical Employee Murdered in Abidjan

AB3107140890 Paris AFP in French 1830 GMT
27 Jul 90

[Text] Abidjan, 27 Jul (AFP)—Patrick Dedou, a 27-year-old Frenchman, was killed on the evening of Tuesday [31 Jul], 24 July in Abidjan by unknown persons, reliable sources disclosed today. The Frenchman, an employee of Dow Chemical, died on Wednesday morning from gunshot wounds received in the back, the same sources stated. The victim was found in a building in Marcory, a ward south of Abidjan. He did not appear to have been attacked by thieves.

This assassination comes in the wake of the concern felt by Frenchmen in Abidjan over the renewed wave of attacks and acts of robbery since the student and social demonstrations last March. Besides, the police, gendarmes, and soldiers have been withdrawn from the streets where they were undertaking spectacular day and night patrols.

There were about 30 attacks on Frenchmen in July. While there were only 35 attacks during the first quarter of this year, 46 cases have already been recorded during the second term. During the first term, the rate of violence decreased in comparison with the same period last year.

The leaders of the French community in Abidjan are concerned about this situation, more so, because they believe the beginning of the academic year, slated for 3 September, may be "heated."

Liberia

About 160 Refugees Seek Shelter in FRG Embassy

LD3107132790 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT
31 Jul 90

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—About 160 people have sought refuge in the FRG embassy in Monrovia to escape the Liberian civil war. This was confirmed by a Foreign Ministry spokesman on Tuesday [31 Jul] in reply to an enquiry. Supplies are assured and evacuation is not being considered at the moment.

Among the refuge-seekers are eight Germans—four adults and four children. They remained behind in Monrovia after FRG citizens were evacuated in mid-June. A Belgian and two Netherlands have also sought refuge in the embassy after a hospital where they had been working was attacked by government troops.

Most of the refuge-seekers are Liberians. They include about 150 members of local embassy staff. Most of them

are members of tribes which lately have been increasingly the victims of attacks by government troops.

The embassy had made preparations for just such a situation. About a dozen Germans are said to be still in Monrovia, in addition to those in the embassy. Evacuation would only be possible by helicopters to U.S. warships off the Liberian coast. The United States has promised that it would take into account German citizens in case of evacuation.

Missionary Sources Say Radio ELWA Shelled

AB3107141090 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Abidjan, July 31 (AFP)—Government troops have blasted a Protestant mission radio which had been used by National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels to announce that they had taken control of the country, informed sources said here Tuesday [31 Jul].

The sources, who are in daily radio contact with the besieged capital Monrovia, said there was heavy shelling by government troops at the ELWA radio compound Monday causing "considerable damage" to the facilities. They said the radio was "completely" off the air following attacks by troops loyal to embattled President Samuel Doe.

Radio ELWA, which is operated by SIM International (formerly Sudan Interior Mission), first started broadcasting religious programmes to the West African sub-region in January 1954. It was one of the last means of reporting events inside Liberia which has been wracked by seven months of bloody civil war.

Jonathan Shea, ELWA general manager, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here Monday after crossing over the border into Ivory Coast at the weekend that some 22,000 people had taken refuge in their compound where wounded Liberians were being treated for gunshot wounds at their 45-bed hospital. They stopped regular radio transmission July 6, when rebels were fighting government troops about two miles (three kilometers) away in the eastern Paynesville suburb, he said.

Mr. Shea, an American who was among the last of SIM's 120 missionaries in Liberia to leave the country, said rebels arrived at the compound last Wednesday and that four refugee Liberians were killed by stray bullets from fierce fighting between insurgents and government troops.

Within two hours all refugees had left by foot, after which the 10 remaining staff members evacuated the hospital and 16 wounded patients under rebel escort to the German-run Bong Mine hospital some 40 miles (70 kilometers) north of Monrovia.

On Friday, rebel leader Charles Taylor ordered several missionaries back to the ELWA station to reactivate the transmitter for his special message in which he said his forces had effectively overthrown Mr. Doe and that he

was stepping in to lead the new government—the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly.

The radio manager said the rebels treated the missionaries well and they were allowed to cross the border Saturday without incident. Mr. Shea said he and the other SIM missionaries would wait for the fighting to stop before deciding if they would return to Liberia. "Right now things are too variable," he said.

Rebels Control Areas Around U.S., UK Embassies

AB3107162690 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 90

[From the "World News"]

[Text] In the latest fighting in the Liberian capital Monrovia, rebels have gained control of the area where the United States and British Embassies and several other Western missions are situated. Western diplomats confirmed that the area was no longer in government hands. There has also been renewed fighting in the city's eastern suburbs. Troops loyal to President Doe shelled a religious radio station which had been captured earlier by rebels of the National Patriotic Front.

Meanwhile, medical personnel are treating survivors from Sunday [29 Jul] night's attack on the Lutheran Church in Monrovia. Some reports say that vehicles taking the wounded to the hospital were fired on. Eyewitnesses said up to 600 people were killed in the attack which has been blamed on government troops, an accusation denied by the government.

OAU Secretary General Interviewed on Situation

AB3107180390 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 31 Jul 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The news yesterday from the Liberian capital, Monrovia, was of massacre, fleeing civilians, and splits in the rebel forces. President Samuel Doe's forces are still fighting, and he has refused to step down and leave the country. Attempts by the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, to achieve peace through negotiations in Freetown in neighboring Sierra Leone, have come to nothing. So far, the Organization of African Unity has limited itself to a statement regretting the massacre. The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, is in Dar es Salaam at the moment. Elizabeth Ohene rang him there to ask what the OAU is doing about the situation in Liberia.

[Begin recording] [Salim] One thing is very clear, that the situation in Liberia right now is a source and should be source of concern of all the African countries. The killings that are taking place there really are a matter of utmost concern to us. Whatever the political objectives

or political motivations of any of the factions, nothing can justify the killing of innocent children and women and (?innocent) civilians.

[Ohene] Many listeners—Liberian listeners—have been writing to us and telephoning us, and they have been saying that the only way out they can see is for the American Government to intervene militarily. Would the OAU support such a move?

[Salim] Well, the OAU will support the efforts taken by the countries of the region. The OAU has been very much involved in trying to promote the negotiation of the situation. Regrettably, the response of the parties concerned has not been forthcoming. I would say that... [changes thought] I would not envisage any unilateral action on the part of any country, but I will say that whatever has to be done has to be done in the context of consultations and cooperation, especially with the countries of the region.

[Ohene] But if the American Government asked the OAU and said that we want to get in and put a stop to this, would you support it?

[Salim] Well, I will answer that when that type of request has been made. Thus far, that is more theoretical than anything else. But what I want to stress and emphasize is that clearly, clearly, things cannot be allowed to continue the way they are continuing. And I think, in this particular respect, it is in my opinion important for more concerted efforts on the part of the African countries, especially those in the region, to see what can possibly be done to see an end to the present destruction.

[Ohene] Would you yourself consider going there? Might that help?

[Salim] Well, if I believe one moment that my personal presence in any of the areas would help, I would not hesitate one moment to go. [end recording]

NPFL Rebel Forces Attacking FM Station

*AB3107173390 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT
31 Jul 90*

[By Barry Parker]

[Text] Monrovia, July 31, (AFP)—Liberian rebels fought to dislodge remaining government soldiers from two strategic points as they pushed through the outskirts of Monrovia on Tuesday [31 Jul], an AFP correspondent reported. Two units of guerrillas attacked soldiers in houses behind the FM radio station in a bid to cut them off from their supply line in the centre of the city, a rebel commander said.

As Commander Francis Zuo sent off his 20 men to attack houses behind the FM station he urged: "We don't want any of Doe's soldiers living." The young men, most armed with AK-47's, and one rocket-propelled grenade, ran off under fire across the main road up to the radio,

about 500 yards (metres) up the hill. They moved up through tree-lined alleys and half-an-hour later the attack began.

Automatic weapons fire crackled continuously as Commander Zuo explained that the plan was to cut off the soldiers from their next fallback position at a tuberculosis centre where troops loyal to beleaguered President Samuel Doe are dug in. As the NPFL forces battled to push the Army soldiers back, dissident rebel Prince Johnson was fighting behind the main force of soldiers in the capital, Commander Zuo said.

The rebels, who have swept from the Nimba Hills under the leadership of Charles Taylor since December 24, control virtually all the country now except the capital, which has been isolated without electricity, water, fresh food supplies or communications for several weeks.

Meanwhile other forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia were continuing a sweep further to the north-west on both sides of the main road to Freeport, a suburb of the capital where elements of the 72nd Battalion are still loose. Commander Abbot Zogwah, who was in charge of the sweep along the road to Freeport, said he had 160 men fanned out through the sprawling residential area hunting for soldiers. The road leads from Paynesville and passes the barracks of the 72nd Battalion. Sporadic shooting and occasional heavy arms fire and the boom of a recoilless gun could be heard from Paynesville crossroads.

Doe Vows To Fight Until Last Soldier Dies

*AB3107174290 London BBC World Service in English
1700 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[From the "World News"]

[Text] In the continuing fighting in the Liberian capital Monrovia, rebels have gained control of the Mamba Point district where most foreign embassies are situated. Western diplomats confirmed that the area was no longer in government hands. There has also been renewed fighting in the city's eastern suburbs, with heavy shelling by President Doe's troops of an important religious radio station, Radio ELWA. It had been captured earlier by rebels of the National Patriotic Front.

In a telephone interview with the BBC, President Doe reaffirmed his intention to resist the rebels from his fortified mansion in the capital. He said he would fight until the last soldier died, rather than flee. The president again denied that his forces were involved in Sunday night's killing of hundreds of civilians who had been sheltering in a church in Monrovia. He said rebels wearing government uniforms had been responsible. Survivors from the attack are now receiving medical treatment.

'No Intention of Leaving'

AB3107202190 London BBC World Service in English
 1709 GMT 31

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time since the rebels entered the Liberian capital Monrovia a month ago, President Samuel Doe has spoken publicly. In that time as the rebels have tightened their grip, the fighting has become increasingly bloody. The president has been holed up in his Executive Mansion, where some reports say he has become a virtual prisoner of his bodyguards. The main victims of the fighting had been civilians as both the Liberian Army and rebel forces have been killing and looting. This culminated in yesterday's reports of a massacre of over 200 Liberians who had taken refuge in a church only to be fired on by soldiers believed to be loyal to President Doe.

This afternoon, we were contacted by the Executive Mansion, and Julian Marshal spoke to President Doe himself on a very poor radio telephone link. With his report on that conversation, here is Julian Marshal:

[Begin Marshal recording] President Doe, who said he was breaking off from a briefing with senior army officers to come to the phone, told me he had no intention of leaving the Executive Mansion. He said if he allowed the rebels to upset the stability of a government like Liberia, this could spread all over Africa. We will not allow this to happen, he said, so this is why we will continue to fight until the last soldiers in the Liberian Army died.

President Doe said that his forces were not losing. Simply because the rebels were now in the center of Monrovia did not mean that they had won the war. President Doe said that it was not his government that had started the fighting, it was the rebels who had attacked Liberia at the end of last year. His government was not prepared to hand Liberia over to criminals as he described the rebels.

President Doe denied that his army was out of control. This is war, he told me, and the time for bloodshed is already here, so there is nothing we can do to avoid it. Turning to reports yesterday that government troops had slaughtered more than 200 civilians at Saint Peter's Lutheran Church in Monrovia, President Doe denied that his soldiers were responsible. I do not want to believe, he said, that the Armed Forces of Liberia would walk into a church and just kill innocent people. President Doe said that the massacre was the work of rebels dressed in army uniforms and he went on to say that the rebels were going from house to house killing Mandingos and Krahns and anyone they could see in their sights.

President Doe denied reports that he was a virtual captive of the presidential bodyguard in the Executive Mansion. He told me that the president in the Executive Mansion controls the bodyguard, and I don't want to

believe the bodyguard controls the president. President Doe said the only regrets he had were that a lot of good citizens had died and a lot of valuable property had been lost. When I asked President Doe whether he expected to die in defense of what he believed in, he replied that if he should die for his country, he was sure that no rebels could kill him, only God. [end recording]

Rebels Control Mamba Point District in Monrovia

AB3107194390 London BBC World Service in English
 1800 GMT 31 Jul 90

[From the "Correspondents Reports" program]

[Excerpts] Rebel forces in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, have taken control of the district known as Mamba Point, where most of the foreign embassies are situated. The only radio station still working has come under heavy bombardment. President Doe himself is still in his headquarters in Monrovia and he has told the BBC that he has no intention of leaving. Here is a report by our West Africa Correspondent Elizabeth Blunt:

[Begin Blunt recording] [passage omitted] At the other end of the city, where the rebels are part of a different faction of the National Patriotic Front led by a commander called Prince Johnson, the frontline now lies across the middle of the commercial district. The British Foreign Office confirmed that Mamba Point, which houses the American and British Embassies, had been overrun and was now in rebel hands. The spokesman said that rebel forces moved past the British Embassy yesterday afternoon amid heavy fighting and bodies littered the area, but added that all the staff in the embassy were safe and the ambassador, Michael Gore, who had been marooned for several days behind rebel lines, had now been able to return to the embassy compound. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Government Troops 'Surprise' in Counterattack

AB3107223090 London BBC World Service in English
 2200 GMT 31 Jul 90

[From the "News Hour" program]

[Text] Fighting has been continuing in the Liberian capital Monrovia, as government troops attempt to regain ground which they lost in recent days to rebels of the National Patriotic Front. Earlier, news emerged that the rebels had gained control of the Mamba Point district of the capital, where most of the foreign embassies are situated. Our West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, has been monitoring events:

[Begin Blunt recording] The Liberian Army, which had been forced back in the past few days into the area around President Doe's fortified headquarters, has finally launched a counterattack. Some 500 troops came out of the city center barracks known as the Barclay Training Center and attacked behind their one

remaining tank toward the two bridges—the two bridges which link the city center to Monrovia's port.

Correspondents in the city reported fierce fighting, some of it in and around the diplomatic enclave of Mamba Point, dominated by a huge American Embassy complex, which was overrun by rebels on Monday [30 July]. In Washington, a State Department spokesman says that bullets ricocheted off some of their buildings at the height of the fighting but that no American citizens had been injured.

By the end of the day, it was clear that the government soldiers had succeeded in taking Prince Johnson's men by surprise and had regained some ground, but the situation was confused, with no clear frontline. At the height of the fighting, President Samuel Doe himself spoke to the BBC on a radio telephone from the Executive Mansion to boast that his men were not defeated yet. Just because the rebels had reached the center of Monrovia, he said, it did not mean that they had won the war. [end recording]

Troops Said Threatening Wounded in Hospital

AB0108063890 Paris AFP in English 2324 GMT
31 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, August 1 (AFP) [dateline as received]—The French humanitarian organization Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders] on Tuesday [31 Jul] said armed troops in Liberia threatened to kill the wounded in a Monrovia hospital and fired on the group's convoys which were attempting to evacuate victims of a massacre.

In a statement released late Tuesday, Medecins Sans Frontieres said its doctors in Monrovia had treated about 100 of the wounded admitted to the St. Joseph Hospital after they had been evacuated from a Lutheran church, scene of a bloody massacre. The organization said that according to its team in the Liberian capital, armed uniformed men burst into the Lutheran church at 3:00 A.M. Monday, used as a refugee center.

The men fired on everyone in sight, including women and children, the statement said. Later, the bodies of babies were found riddled with bullets. The statement said the troops stormed other refugee centers, including a Methodist church, killing more people.

Medecins Sans Frontieres said 12 members of its team in Monrovia spent the night in the West German Embassy, returning to St. Joseph's hospital in the morning along with five local doctors.

Armed men threatened to kill all the wounded in the hospital and fired on the group's convoys which had been sent to evacuate the injured from the site of the killings.

The humanitarian organization appealed to the international and diplomatic community to "take the necessary measures to ensure that hospitals be treated as neutral

areas by the armed forces." The Lutheran church massacre, in which hundreds were killed, was reportedly the work of government troops.

Nigeria

Liberian Rebel Leaders Urged to Stop Infighting

AB0108083890 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Mohamed Okoroja commentary]

[Text] It happened in Algeria and in Zimbabwe, and it is now rearing its ugly head in Liberia. Although in the case of Algeria and Zimbabwe it was over their independence struggle, the pattern is just the same in the case of Liberia where rebels are fighting to overthrow Samuel Doe. In all the cases, the pattern has been that those who, by their action and (?interaction) had (?perpetuated) the struggle lost out in the end to opportunists, most of whom were credited with some interest groups.

The civil war in Liberia has raged on for about seven months now. Many, if not all African countries, did not like the volatile situation there. Even then, there was nothing they could do about it, because the various protocols they (?subscribe to) do not permit interference in the internal affairs of one another. The only thing they could do was to prevail on the warring factions to be less volatile in their operations, so as to reduce the carnage. And, it seems that Charles Taylor, the leader of the rebel forces of NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], was doing just that, and conducting the offensives in a way that would not make reconstruction and reintegration too tedious.

But now, at the tail end of this fratricidal war, it seems another dimension is being introduced, and that the pogrom is likely to continue even more fiercely. One Prince Johnson, who had been second in command to Charles Taylor all the time, has now become a renegade and has rejected the leadership of Charles Taylor, saying he is a criminal and cannot be allowed to rule Liberia (?at this stage). But one may like to ask why Prince Johnson (?stuck to) Charles Taylor for this long or for that far before he could (?draw) his stand. The reason can only be that he [word indistinct] to carry the campaign to its logical conclusion on his own, and wanted to ride on the wings of Taylor. This is fraudulent and is, certainly, a bad credential for one aspiring to rule his people, because whatever may be the bone of contention, the two men ought to have shown maturity and honesty of purpose in their wish to give Liberia a new lease of life. As it is now, it seems that their claims are selfish, and this weakens their case against Samuel Doe. It also lends weight to our earlier contention that some power, notably the United States, is teleguiding the operation and stamping its ego at every turn. It seems that Prince Johnson is the (?substitute) that is favored, and has been groomed to take over the Liberian throne.

Whatever is the case, both Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson have a duty to their nation to ensure that the bloodshed is not prolonged and too much done for the comfort of the country's economy. They should not encourage the suspicion that all they are after is to usurp Samuel Doe's position and that their clamor for national redemption and survival is a farce. If they fail to do this, then they have no moral right to castigate Samuel Doe for self-aggrandizement and other related vices. This is because they, themselves, are showing the initial traits of the Machiavellian philosophy, which is apparently Samuel Doe's greatest undoing.

At this point in time, both Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson must stop and ask themselves some pertinent questions: Are they really trying to save Liberia, or to enthrone themselves at the expense of the lives of their countrymen? Do they regard themselves greater than their fatherland, to put themselves before their nation? Are they so insensitive to the sufferings of their people, [words indistinct] their close followers, to want to extend the fighting a day further? Or is it the resplendence of the Presidential Mansion, and (?this choice) of office so great that they do not care how they get there? Obviously, these are very soul-searching questions whose genuine answers should reorder the actions of Taylor and Johnson, because if they do not change their present attitude, their infighting will give Doe and his men room to recoup and put up a stiffer fight. They will also enable Doe to garnish some sympathy which might change the thinking of some sections of the international community, and Liberia can ill-afford this now.

Senegal

Three Soldiers Said Killed in Casamance Region

AB0108063690 Paris AFP in English 0242 GMT
1 Aug 90

[Text] Dakar, Aug 1 (AFP)—Three Senegalese soldiers were killed when their vehicle was attacked by an armed group in the southern region of Casamance where more than a dozen people have died since April in separatist clashes, a Senegalese opposition party said Tuesday [31 Jul].

The Democratic League said the attack occurred early Monday evening around Mpack, near the border with Guinea Bissau. Many soldiers were injured in the clash. The deaths have not been confirmed officially.

No one claimed responsibility for the deaths, but sources attributed the fighting to the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces. A leading figure of the movement, Father Augustin Diamacoune Senghor, was recently arrested by Senegalese authorities and is being tried before a state security court along with some 100 other presumed members of the group. Father Senghor spent five years in prison following a series of bloody separatist incidents in 1981.

Sierra Leone

Mediation Committee Urges Cease-Fire in Liberia

AB0108101090 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Interfaith Mediation Committee, which mediated the fourth round of the aborted peace talks on the Liberian conflict, today reacted to the news of the massacre yesterday of civilians in the Monrovia compound of St. Peter's Lutheran church which is being used as a Red Cross shelter. The committee, in a release issued in Freetown, said it learned, with great surprise and considerable misgivings, the failure of the warring parties in the Liberian conflict to observe and adhere to the principle of human rights.

Signed by the acting chairman of the Interfaith Mediation Committee, Shaykh Kafumba Konneh, the release described the massacre in [name indistinct], Lofa County, by forces of the National Patriotic Front and that of the Liberian Government forces yesterday as terribly barbaric and wanton disregard for human rights, SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY, SLENA, reported. The committee calls on the international community not only to condemn this ugly act, but also to come to the rescue of those defenseless civilians at the mercy of the combatants in Liberia.

The release of the Interfaith Mediation Committee is appealing to President Doe, Majors Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson for a five-day cease-fire to enable poor and helpless residents in Monrovia and its environs to evacuate the battle zone.

Togo

President Eyadema Leaves for Visit to U.S.

AB3007223090 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, left Lome this morning for the United States where he will undertake a three-day official working visit at the invitation of President George Bush. [passage omitted]

While in the United States, after Washington, General Eyadema will continue his visit in the states of Georgia, Texas, and Ohio.

On his way to the United States, the RPT founding chairman, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, made a stop-over today in Dakar where he held discussions with Mr. Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state. We recall that Senegal-Togo relations, which are on an even keel, were further strengthened after President Eyadema's official visit last year to Dakar, which led to the reciprocal opening of a Togolese Embassy in Dakar and a Senegalese Embassy in Lome.

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